The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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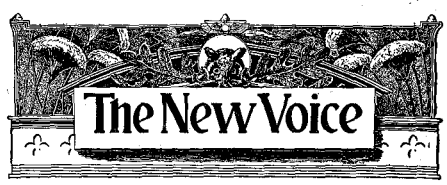

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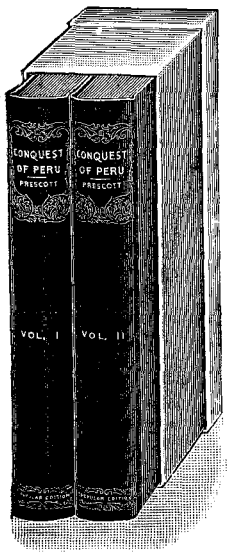

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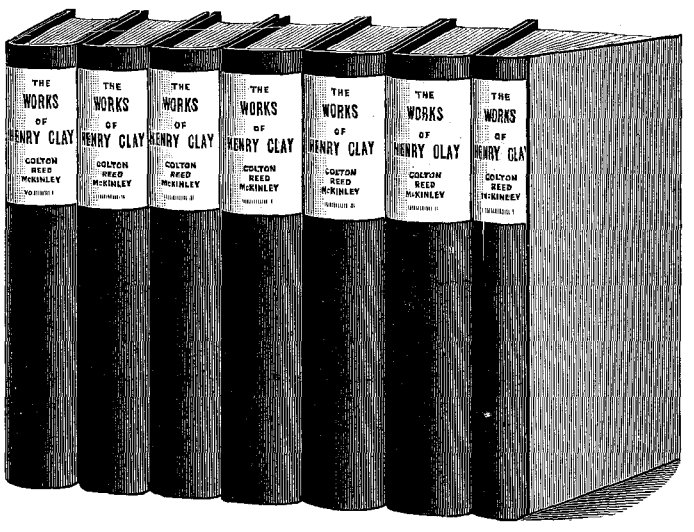

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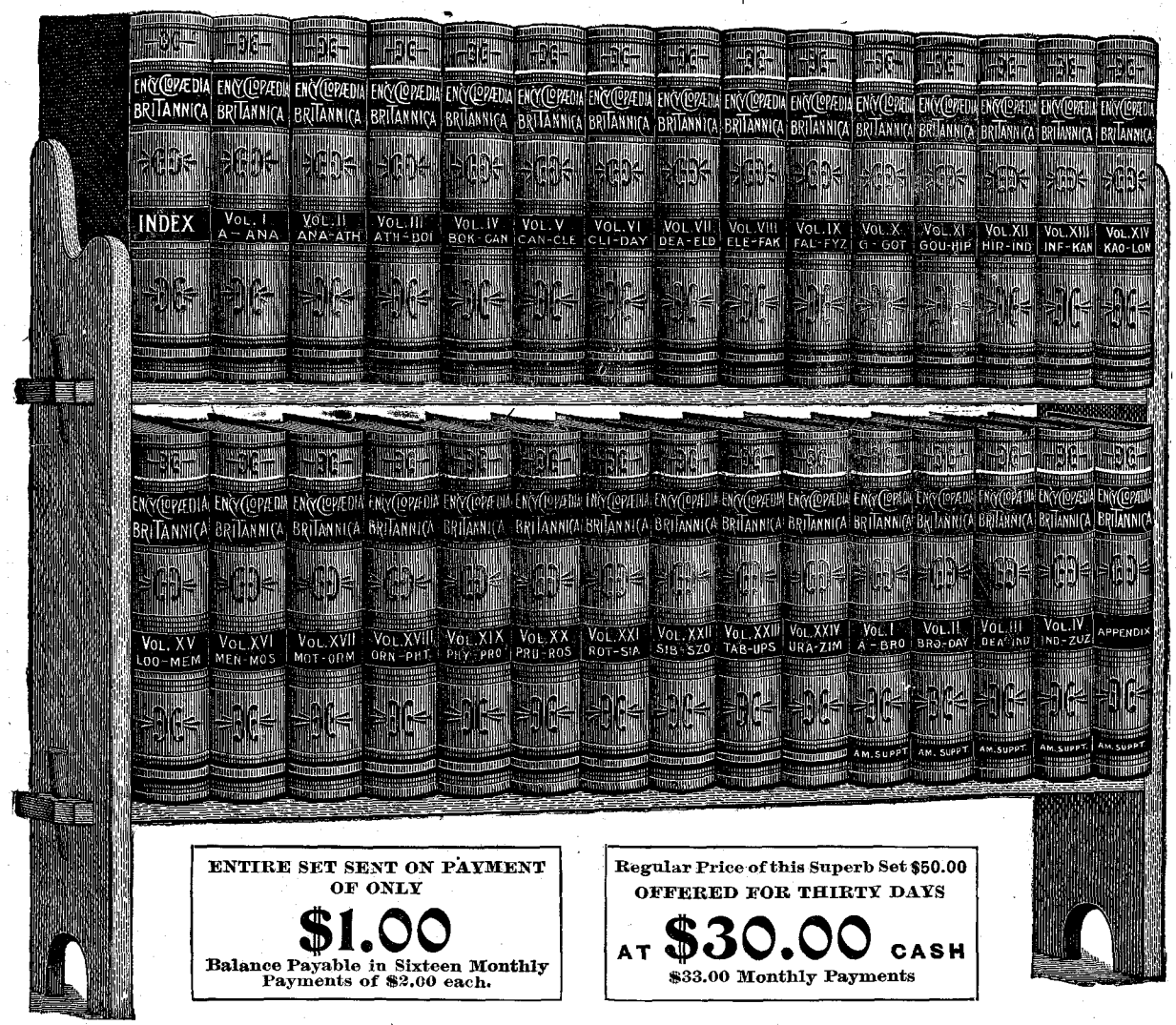

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TRADE PAPERS ON PROSPERITY.

THE business outlook in nearly every field of industry, the country over, seems to be one of almost unexampled prosperity. The iron trade is undoubtedly in the lead, with an advance of 100 per cent. in prices, and apparently still more to follow. One company alone, the Pressed Steel Car Company, has contracted with the Carnegie interests for an average of 1,000 tons of steel every day for the next ten years—enough, it is said, to absorb a quarter of the entire pig-iron product of the country during that long period. The railroads have all the business they can handle, shipping on the Great Lakes is overwhelmed with traffic, and rates have been advanced to the highest point reached in ten years. The grain crop of the West and Northwest is enormous, and it is reported that the demand from Europe will be as great as last year, assuring the farmers a good price. The clothing trade is experiencing great activity, and the canned-beef companies, in spite of all that has been said on both sides of the water, are steadily increasing their export trade. Perhaps the best index of prosperity, however, is the low tide of failures. In an article which has commanded wide attention, *Bradstreet's* says:

"It may well be considered a special index of the widespread activity in trade during the period under review to find that business embarrassments for the first half of 1899 make just as favorable a comparison with preceding periods as did the record of the first quarter of the year. Earlier reports by *Bradstreet's* apparently indicated that the first quarter of the present year witnessed the minimum of friction or disturbance in general trade, inasmuch as it was shown that in that period the number of failures reported was the smallest there was any record of for seventeen years past, and the liabilities involved were the smallest reported for twelve years. The showing for the second quarter of 1899, however, is almost equally encouraging in that while the number of failures in the second quarter this year has been slightly larger than in some other years, the volume of liabilities involved is the smallest there is any record of since 1883. Records of failures by months show that the failures in June were the lightest and least damaging for any month this year, and a comparison of May and June failures with the same months of recently preceding years shows that this year's troubles have been unprecedently small, pointing to the continuance of the favorable conditions referred to to the very close of the six-months' period. For that latter period of time as a whole, therefore, the showing is an exceptionally favorable one, pointing, in fact, to the smallest number of embarrassments reported since 1882, while the liabilities of the failing traders are the lightest reported since 1881. Further testimony to the decline of business troubles to a minimum is found in the small percentage of assets to liabilities, the proportion this year, in fact, sinking to the extremely low level of 45.5 per cent., a point not heretofore reached since *Bradstreet's* statistics of failures first began to be compiled, twenty-one years ago."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the degree of prosperity which the country is now enjoying, and while there are occasional warnings, and it is prudent to remember that the rate of increase in the volume of business in the past few months can not be indefinitely continued, it is also true that there are at present few clouds upon the commercial sky, and there is the utmost confidence in trade circles that existing conditions will last for some time.

"There is speculation, but it is not the leading factor in the present situation. There have been rapid advances in prices on the Stock Exchange, but they have been checked from time to time, so that they have not soared far above the material facts upon which they must ultimately rest. The conspicuous facts are not speculative but commercial, and they are closely connected with the actual consumption of the merchandise. Consider one fact lately mentioned in the dry-goods review in this paper, that clothiers are complaining that they can not get goods fast enough. They are supplying the men who are wearing the clothes, and instead of exhausting the patience of manufacturers by returning goods, which has been a common enough practise of late years, they can not get their re-orders filled fast enough. Or consider the trade in which there has been the greatest expansion in the past half year, the iron and steel trade. With the production rapidly increasing it has been unable to keep up with the demand, and the stocks have been nearly exhausted, while the buyers of pig are not speculators, but manufacturers who have difficulty in keeping up with the orders for materials needed at once for consumption. The enormous shipment of lake ores is giving the lake vessel interests an unexampled prosperity, and yet the furnaces can not get enough domestic ore and are importing it from remote countries.

"*The Chronicle's* computation of railroad earnings shows an increase for the first half of this year over the first half of last year of $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the earnings in the first half of 1898 were $57,000,000 above those of 1897. The railroad receiverships in the first half of 1899 were fewer than in any previous half-year since the records began, tho one company was large enough to carry the mileage and capital figures above those of the same period in 1898. Commercial and manufacturing bankruptcies were exceptionally low. The amount of liabilities in failures in the second quarter of the year was smaller than in any previous second quarter in *Dun's* tables, which cover twenty-five years. . . . . .

"Wages in almost every line of industry have been advanced, and in many instances a second and even a third advance has been made since the beginning of the year, the deposits and loans of the banks as well as their clearings, the activity of all manufacturing plants, and the distribution of goods from all centers,

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afford evidence of a degree of prosperity that has never been exceeded, and in which there is so moderate an element of speculation that it is reasonable to expect its continuance for a considerable period."

The Southern papers report that the commercial uplift has reached that part of the country, and that railroads, furnaces, and other industries are in a thriving condition. The editor of *The Tradesman* (Chattanooga, Tenn.) declares that he could fill three pages of his journal with proofs of Southern prosperity. *Bradstreet's* says of the Southern railroads:

"While the fiscal year which terminated on June 30 last was marked by large increases in the earnings of railroad companies in all parts of the country, the principal systems of the Southern States have been particularly favored. The transportation of another large cotton crop was, of course, a factor in the matter, but owing to the diversification of Southern industries, and especially to the development of the coal and other mineral resources of that section, the prosperity of the carriers whose properties are south of the Potomac and Ohio has been really remarkable."

The American Grocer (New York) finds that the controversy over canned meats has not decreased the export trade:

"The charge has been publicly made by a prominent Government official that the foreign demand for canned meats had fallen off as the result of the beef scandal and the charge that chemicals were used as preservatives. Naturally, we look to the official report of exports for a verification of the statement, but can not find that the figures support the assertion. The latest official bulletin furnishes the following statement of exports of canned beef, as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1899	2,646,939
May, 1898	1,827,815
Increase	819,124
Eleven months ending May, 1899	36,252,902
Eleven months ending May, 1898	35,836,544
Increase	416,358

"Some of the most prominent packers state that their export sales are larger this year than ever, and are of the opinion that the charges against American meats have had little or nothing to do in checking demand."

The same paper says of the retail trade:

"There has not been a period in years when the retail grocery trade was so free from the influence of the cutter as at present. Few complain, and such as have grievances find that in nine out of ten instances the fault lies with themselves, and not with the general conditions."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Boston) says of the dry-goods and clothing trade:

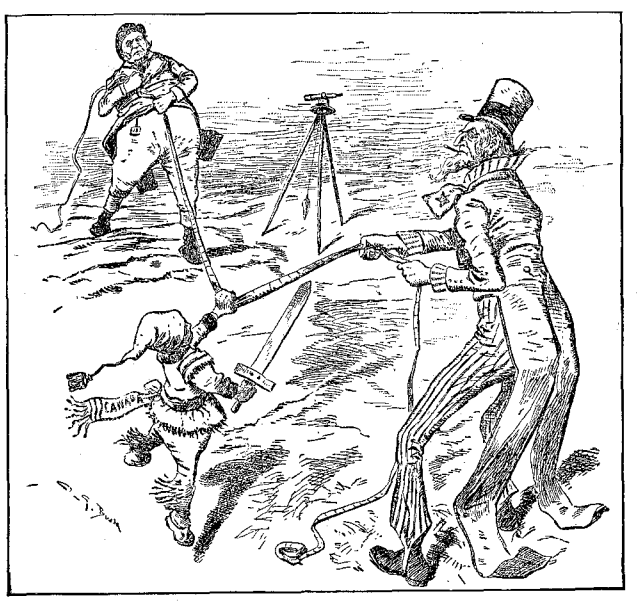
"Not in years has there been such an influx of buyers in the cities of New York and Chicago as have come during this month. Among them are many men who have not gone to market to buy goods for a long time. The travelers are all at home and are kept busy selling goods 'in the house' daily. . . . The industrial and agricultural conditions throughout every section of the country seem to warrant fully the belief, so widely prevalent in the clothing circles, that business will be exceptionably good in every section of the country this fall and winter. . . . The boys' clothing houses are doing the biggest business in their history."

The Textile World (Boston) says:

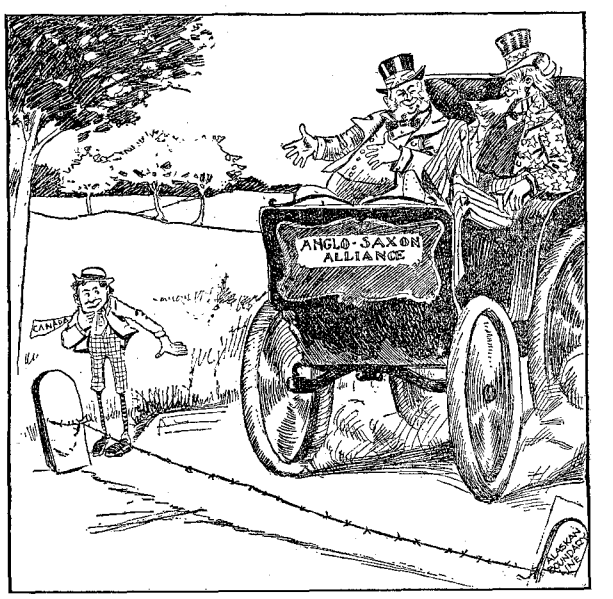
"At no time, except immediately after the passage of the present tariff law, has the wool market been in such an excellent condition as it is now, for sustaining prices. The supply of desirable wool is quite within the limits of the demand, if it does not greatly fall short of it, not only in this country, but abroad. This condition has been growing for the last number of years, especially in relation to the supply of fine wools. . . . The cotton situation, as regards the raw material and manufactured goods, is in a fairly satisfactory condition, especially for the latter."

As to the cause of our present flood-tide of prosperity, *The Textile Record* (Philadelphia) avers that it is due in great part to the presence on this side of the water of large quantities of gold:

"The prosperity of this nation at the present time is not only gratifying in itself, but it may be made profitable for instruction if the people will regard it in the light of certain theories which in the past they have been invited to accept. It has long been a favorite doctrine of the free traders, for example, that a nation must be better off with the balance of trade against it than with the balance in its favor. The argument advanced in support of this proposition has never commended itself to really sound judgment, but it has been urged with vehemence, and, by some persons, accepted with confidence. After a long period of depression the business of this country began to improve when its export trade began enlargement; and at this moment prosperity has come to us again, in some measure, chiefly because last year we sold six hundred millions more than we bought. The effect followed the cause, not solely for the reason that we pocketed the profits upon the excess transactions, but because the balance in our favor was paid in gold, which came here in unusually large quantities, and by its mere presence strengthened the market, inspired confidence, and put up prices. . . . Prices have advanced with the arrival of gold and have tended more strongly upward as the imports of the metal were enlarged. We need



"LET GO THAT LINE. WE'LL ATTEND TO THIS BUSINESS."
—*The World, New York.*



CANADA: "Just watch that new-fangled machine get a jar!"
—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

CANADIAN BOUNDARY IN CARTOON.

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have no doubt that, if the current shall set strongly in the opposite direction, if we shall lose gold largely, prices will speedily be depressed again."

The editor of *The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* (Philadelphia) takes the same view:

"In every European country business is now better than it has been because of the large increase in the world's supply of good money, that is, *gold*. The director of the mint sums up the gold production of the world for 1899 at the enormous total of $340,000,000. The corresponding figures for 1897 amounted to $237,505,000, and for 1898 to nearly $288,000,000. These are startling figures. The discovery of gold in California and Australia about fifty years ago stimulated business all the world over. We have always believed, however, that our Government could have kept in circulation, if it had so desired, a much larger quantity of silver coins than it has done, and could thus have stimulated business without impairing in the least the security of the gold standard."

CITY OWNERSHIP'S DEFEAT IN DETROIT.

ADVOCATES of municipal ownership of street railways, who have been expecting a trial of their theories in Detroit to result from the energetic efforts of Governor Pingree, feel disappointment at his failure, but find a grain or more of comfort in the fact that city ownership was not defeated on its merits. The solid opposition of the Detroit papers and of a large number of the Detroit people to Governor Pingree's plan was due partly to the price ($17,500,000) which the company wanted for its property, and partly to the fear that the roads could not pay the principal and interest on this large sum out of the proposed three-cent fares. The failure to do so would mean that the roads would go back to the present company for forty-eight years, which would make the last state of Detroit worse than the first. The Detroit papers rejoice over the downfall of the governor's plan, and are waiting for him to evolve another which will eliminate the features they think objectionable. The details of the Detroit contest, which has been a long, involved, and bitter one, are told as follows in the Indianapolis *Sentinel:*

"It will be remembered that after a prolonged contest an act was passed by the last Michigan legislature authorizing the creation of a municipal commission in Detroit to devise means for putting municipal ownership into practical operation. A commission of three was apppointed under this act, with Governor Pingree at the head. This commission entered into negotiations with the street-railway companies for the purchase of their lines for $17,500,000, payable in four-per-cent. bonds to run fifty years. Legal proceedings were instituted to test the constitutionality of the act providing for the commission, and the supreme court of the State rendered a decision that the municipal ownership of street railways or other common carriers in Michigan was in violation of the constitution.

"Governor Pingree, with characteristic persistency, refused to acknowledge defeat, and, altho his commission was stripped of all powers, it continued in existence as a voluntary organization, and proposed to take over the street-railway lines and operate them under a three-cent fare with universal transfers, issuing bonds to the amount of $17,500,000 to the present companies in payment for the properties and agreeing to devote the entire net earnings of the roads to a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds. The companies—that is to say the ubiquitous and many-sided Tom L. Johnson, in behalf chiefly of himself and Banker Wilson of New York—agreed to accept these bonds, provided the city would guarantee them by the issue of a so-called 'security franchise.' This franchise was to become operative only upon a failure to pay the interest or principal of the bonds as agreed, and to confer upon the grantees the use of the streets of Detroit for forty-eight years, fares to be five cents, six tickets to be sold for a quarter. This franchise was embodied in an ordinance, which, after a most tumultuous session, passed the council by a vote of 19 to 14. The press of the city was almost unanimous in opposing the measure, which was freely denounced as a bare-faced job, and charges of wholesale bribery were profusely made in the council and in the newspapers. . . . . .

"The despatches yesterday announced that Mayor Maybury has

REAR LINE.—Mr. Sharp, Mr. d'Oyly, Mr. Martin, Mr. Perny, Mr. Tibbott.
MIDDLE LINE.—Mr. Tilley, Mr. Mac Farlan, Mr. Harris, Mr. F. Webster, Mr. Reddon, Mr. Baker, Mr. Rowbatt, Marquis de Rojas, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Gray, Mr. Soley, Mr. Mallet-Prévost, Mr. H. Collins.
FRONT LINE.—Mr. im Thurm, Sir Robert Reid, Sir Richard Webster, Hon. Justice D. J. Brewer, Lord Russell of Killowen, S. E. M. de Martins, Hon. Justice Melville Fuller, Lord Henry Collins, Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Gen. B. F. Tracy.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Meeting in Paris to Delimit the Boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela.

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vetoed the ordinance and that the number of votes necessary to pass it over his veto could not be secured. The street-railway companies have been giving the people of Detroit 'an object-lesson' in three-cent fares for the last few days, with a view of creating public sentiment in favor of the ordinance. Now that the ordinance is dead we suppose the 'object-lesson' will be discontinued and the old fares will be restored. But Governor Pingree will hardly 'throw up the sponge.' The question may be carried into the next municipal campaign, and if the people of Detroit favor his project they can elect a council committed to it. In the mean time an amendment to the constitution of the State authorizing the municipalities to own and operate common carriers may be brought forward, but of course it will take some time to secure its adoption."

The Hartford *Courant* says:

"The present street-railway situation in Detroit seems to be this: Municipal ownership postponed indefinitely; the scheme to extend existing franchises for forty-eight years blocked by the mayor, the papers, and public opinion; the street-railway owners in a surly and threatening mood; the people waiting to see what turn affairs will now take, but not at all hopeful that the three-cent fares of last week will last. The company's franchises have only nine or ten years to run. Judge Speed, Pingree's man of law, says that the governor will now let things take their course, having done his best for the public and failed. The judge's prophecy is that Tom Johnson will now 'get all he can out of the franchises during their remaining life.' The Detroit paper quoted above [*The Journal*] tells Governor Pingree that he has been 'hornswoggled.'"

MILITARY PRESS ON THE CENSORSHIP.

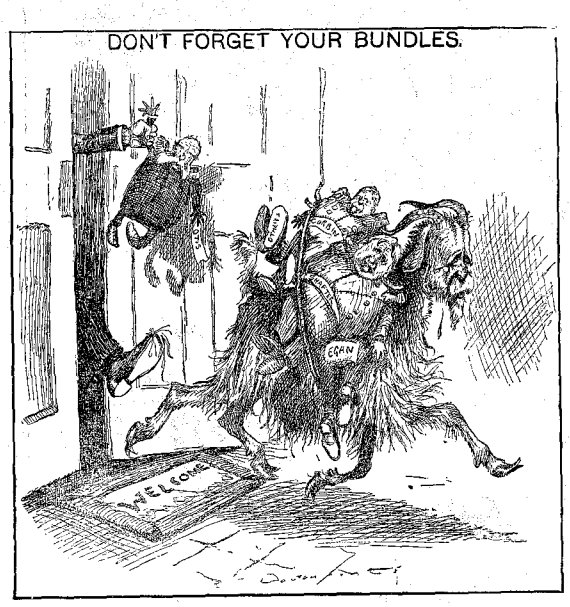
WHILE the majority of the daily papers are following up the "round robin" of the Manila correspondents with demands that the censorship be relaxed, *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) and *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) declare that the correspondents are wrong and General Otis right. *The Register* points out that the news sent to the Government at Washington is complete and uncensored, and if the authorities want it given out to the newspapers it can be done at Washington. General Otis, therefore, is no more guilty than the officials nearer home. *The Register* says:

"The indifference of General Otis to the appeals of newspaper representatives for 'stories' is altogether creditable. It shows that he is not inclined to depend upon the favor of newspaper representatives for the heroism which sometimes comes from editorial adulation. He evidently prefers to do his work as it is assigned him or as he sees it before him prompted by the conditions he knows to exist or suggested by his advisers. If fame can come to an officer with such a modest policy, he will be repaid for his reticence in the presence of the interviewer in greater measure than if he substituted loquacious candor for legitimate military work. His duty is to suppress an insurrection, not to furnish articles for newspaper writers. The latter have their rights and privileges, but at this time those rights and privileges are dependent entirely upon the views of the responsible commanding general. It is natural that there be difference of opinion between the authorities charged with the success of the campaign in the Philippines and the contemporaneous historians. It seems to us that whatever criticism may be visited upon General Otis by the strategists at home for his military plans and achievements, they must receive in silent commendation his attitude toward the newspaper men during the period when there is, to all intents and purposes, a state of war existing. . . . .

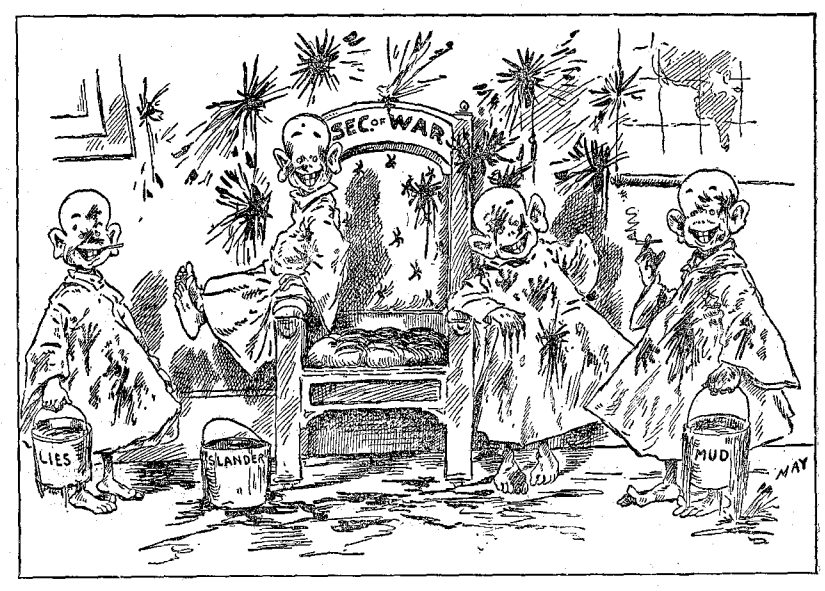
"There is no doubt that General Otis has kept the Washington authorities fully advised, and the responsibility of giving out such portions of his advices as are deemed necessary for public information without menace to American interests rests with the authorities here and not with General Otis at Manila. The action of the correspondents in advertising their animus is most unfortunate. We are not sure that it is not treasonable."

The Army and Navy Journal says that the correspondents "raise the direct issue as to who controls the Philippines, the newspapers or the United States Government, and whether our army is there for the purpose of serving the Government or to make space for the 'bright young men' of the daily press." *The Journal* then tells how they do it in the British army:

"How other governments deal with such matters as this is best shown by the example of the British Government, which is in much the same position as our own, so far as concerns a necessary deference to public opinion and the rights of a free press. A circular recently issued for the guidance of the military authorities in India requires each correspondent to take out a license and to limit his contributions to the paper mentioned in the license. Only one correspondent is allowed to each paper, and his character must be passed upon by the military authorities. He is forbidden to use a cipher, to go to the outposts without written permission for each visit, and is under the army act during his stay with the army. All newspaper communications must be examined by a staff officer, who may alter them if necessary in the interests of the army, and to him the correspondents must go at a given hour to obtain the information considered proper for publication. The other regulations are as follows:



LET THE SCAPEGOAT TAKE ALL THE HOODOOS.
—*The Journal, New York.*



WHO'LL BE THE NEXT VICTIM?
—*The Journal, Detroit.*

TWO VIEWS OF GENERAL ALGER'S EXIT.

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"'12. The military authorities will facilitate, so far as they can, the despatch of messages of correspondents.

"'13. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the general commanding-in-chief in the field not be sufficient to convey the messages of correspondents, the latter may, under his sanction, arrange for special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that such arrangements are to be entirely under the control of the staff officer previously mentioned.

"'14. The general commanding-in-chief in the field has power to revoke, at any time, any license granted under the authority of the commander-in-chief, should he consider it advisable in the interests of the army to do so. Correspondents are to be warned that any messages despatched, either from the field telegraph office or elsewhere, without the countersignature of the staff officer, mentioned in paragraph 9, will involve immediate withdrawal of the license.'

"Such are the regulations which the British authorities consider essential for the proper control of correspondents with the army, and we can imagine what would happen to the correspondents who should unite in the publication of protest against the commanding officer enforcing them. Article 14 would no doubt be promptly put into operation against them, and the places that knew them would soon know them no more.

"The War Department should assume the authority for the regulation of correspondents by the issue of some such order as this. There is no reason to suppose that the restrictions to which correspondents at Manila have been subjected are any more severe than those we have quoted."

The National Tribune (Washington), the organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, takes the opposite view:

"The censorship of the news from Manila is simply intolerable. The people are entitled to have every bit of information that can be given them. They can be trusted to do the right thing at all times if fully informed as to the situation. It seems strange, after our experience in the war of the Rebellion, that it should be necessary to impress this on any one's mind. Then there was the freest possible communication between the army and the people, and not an ugly detail was allowed to be hidden. People who could not be shaken in their determination by the awful slaughter of their sons at Gettysburg and the Wilderness can be safely trusted with full details of the skirmishing around Manila."

LESSONS OF THE STREET-RAILWAY STRIKES.

MANY papers point out in connection with the street-railway strikes in Cleveland, Brooklyn, and Manhattan, as they have pointed out often before in connection with other labor troubles, that when the strikers resort to violence they lose public sympathy. The press admit that the strikers have real grievances and great provocation, but hold that no provocation can justify the attempts upon human life that have marked these disturbances. The acuteness of the strikes and the refusals of the employing companies to arbitrate have led to several suggestions for remedying the conditions from which the evils arise. The public, it is argued, have as much interest in the street-railway systems as the companies or their employees, and have a right to compel arbitration, to buy and operate the railways themselves, or to take any other measures that will remove the cause of the present difficulties.

The People Own the Streets.—"It is true that strikers who break the laws put themselves in the wrong and forfeit any claim upon public sympathy, but the people are not prevented by a present necessity for restoring order from inquiring whether the employing corporations were not originally in the wrong and could not have avoided war in the streets by a redress of grievances or a resort to peaceful arbitration. They own the streets, and the corporations have obtained for little or nothing, in most cases, the privilege of making a profitable use of these highways. The people may reasonably require the holders of the franchises to deal justly with their employees and to avoid by peaceful and reasonable agreements any conflict which will subject citizens to great inconvenience, expose them and their families to danger, and seriously injure their business interests.

"If the corporation asserts that there has been no just ground for complaint, and the men say they have been badly used, why should not the controversy be adjusted peaceably by arbitration? If the men are ready to go before arbitrators, and the corporation declines to do so, preferring war in the streets, may not the people reasonably infer that the corporation is in the wrong? If such controversies ought to be settled by arbitration, what can the people do to induce or compel both parties to reach agreements in that way?

"In the State of New York there is a law providing for arbitration, but it is only a permissive statute, which has no force in cases where one of the two parties declines to use it. The time has come for the enactment of laws in New York and other States compelling the submission to arbitration of such controversies between the employees and the officers of corporations using public franchises as have recently caused deplorable disorder and conflict in the streets of several American cities. Compulsory arbitration has been tested in New Zealand with very satisfactory results. There the process begins with a hearing before a local board of conciliation, whose decision has no binding force, but by such boards many disputes have been settled. An appeal may be taken, however, from the local board to the Court of Arbitration, which consists of one person elected by the trade unions, one elected by the associations of employers, and a justice of the supreme court, who presides. The decisions of this tribunal have the force of law.

"The public may not suffer when work is stopped in a cotton mill or a shoe factory by a strike or a lockout. In such cases very few persons except the employers and the employed are affected. But when the street cars in a city of a million inhabitants stop running or can move only under the protection of an armed guard, and both life and property are menaced by riots and explosions, and trade is checked, the effect is more injurious upon the public than upon either the workmen or the employing corporation. The people should and will undertake to protect themselves. They can do this most surely by legislation requiring the other two parties to seek the decision of arbitrators and abide by it."—*The Independent, New York.*

Arbitration Should be Compulsory.—"What we need is a kind of arbitration that neither party will be at liberty to treat with contempt. If two men have a quarrel and begin fighting in the street, the police do not leave them to fight it out until one gets the other down and sits on him. One of the disputants may be absolutely right. The policeman pays no attention to that. He takes both men to the station-house, and the next morning a magistrate passes upon the case and both have to abide by his decision.

"Even if the man who happened to be in the right should say,

GEN. ULISES HEUREAUX,
President of Santo Domingo since 1882. Assassinated July 26th.

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'There is nothing to arbitrate—just stand aside and watch me polish this fellow off,' the policeman would soon convince him that there was something to arbitrate after all.

"When a community gives up its streets to a corporation it does not reserve many rights, but one of the few that it does reserve is the right to have peace. A street-railroad company operating under a public franchise is a quasi-public agency. It is not entitled to carry on its business with the same freedom from interference that might be claimed by a purely private individual, like a barber or a tailor. And even barbers and tailors have been compelled by law to treat their employees decently.

"Let us have a system of compulsory arbitration, under which corporations holding rights granted by the public will be deprived of the power to sit in judgment in their own cases. Let the tribunal established take cognizance of any dispute between such a corporation and any substantial number of its employees and render a decision which shall be binding upon both parties.

"The present system, or rather lack of system, is simply economic anarchy—the naked, unrestrained right of the strongest, in whose application the most accomplished financier is merely a humble imitator of the primitive gorilla with a club."—*The Journal, New York.*

Three Remedies.—"These strikes would have been averted had we as a people had three things: the initiative and referendum, the income tax, and municipal ownership. This paper doesn't pretend to the wisdom of Solomon. It can, however, say to the strikers this: Did you ever consider a fireman at his ease? or behold a policeman in his widespreading magnificence? They toil not; neither do they spin. But the important part in this conjunction is: They never strike. Why? Because they work for the people—work for the city. If every man now 'striking,' and every one now thinking of a strike, were to devote himself to his party, whether it be Republican or Democratic, and strike to lead control in favor of municipal ownership, he would press toward the solution of the question which to-day galls him to rebellion."—*The Verdict, New York.*

Free Land for the Unemployed.—"One feature of the Brooklyn strike contains a lesson for those reformers who would somehow get the Government to grant the use of sufficient land and tools of production to put the unemployed to work. On the first day of the strike most of the cars in Brooklyn were running with new men, drawn from capitalism's reserve army of the unemployed."—*The Social-Democratic Herald, Chicago.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE HAZELTON KILLING AND ARBITRATION.

THE refusal of our Government to arbitrate Austria-Hungary's claims to indemnity for the killing of the miners at Hazelton, Pa., in 1897, is not accepted by the German-American press with much favor. They see in it an indication that the foreigner can get little protection in America. One and all declare that the verdict which exonerated the sheriff was in open violation of justice, and that, whatever legal defenses the United States Government may have, it is morally bound to indemnify the people whom it failed to protect. The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"Some twenty miners were killed by the bloodthirsty crew of Sheriff Martin, some sixty were badly wounded and crippled. Dozens of poor families were made to suffer pain, poverty, starvation. People who thought that justice would be done in America reckoned without the Pennsylvania courts, which are nothing but the flunkies of the coal barons. These miners committed no crime, they violated no law, they marched along the road under the American flag which, as they thought, would protect them. They little knew. They were shot down like partridges. . . . *Formally* our Government may be in the right. But nobody in the world, not the Washington authorities themselves even, believe that these Hungarians were rioters. They were solely the victims of blood-sucking exploiters and paid murderers. The shameful fact remains that in the United States men who ask for justice may be shot down with impunity. Austria-Hungary will probably be forced to let the matter drop. But this stigma of injustice and anarchy can never be removed from America!"

The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, points out that, altho those miners were marching along the highroad quiet and unarmed, and were not even given time to understand what the sheriff wanted ere the massacre began, the official excuse is that they were "rioters." The paper adds:

"Formally the position of the Austrian Government may not be tenable. The responsibility of the Government is no greater in the case of foreigners than in the case of citizens. What happened September 10, 1897, to those Hungarian immigrants may happen to-morrow to Americans who strike, and their claim to indemnification would be just as invalid. But morally the United States Government certainly is responsible. Like the massacres of Chinese in Wyoming and of Italians in New Orleans, this shooting of the 'Huns' was largely due to the jealousy of 'foreigners.' By its refusal to express even regrets the State Department shows that, under the present Administration, immigrants who do not blindly obey their masters have no rights at all."

The *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, remarks that no power more effectively made a joke of the Peace Conference than did the United States by its refusal to arbitrate, and continues: "'There is nothing to arbitrate!' That is the standpoint taken by the American Government. In the future as in the past the nation which fights in a just cause may be thrice blessed, but four times armed is he who can hit a knock-out blow!" The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"How can an arbitration court ever come into play if every nation judges its own cause? . . . If of two parties each believes itself in the right, an impartial tribunal must judge between them. If the United States is in the right, the verdict of an arbitration tribunal need not be feared. If America is in the wrong, it is her duty to make reparation. It is nothing but a miserable farce to pretend to be a progressive, philanthropic nation at The Hague by advocating arbitration, and yet to refuse arbitration when the opportunity offers."

The New York *Morgen Journal*, which still remains a little "yellow" imperialistic and inclines to defend the doctrine of America's high humanitarian destiny, nevertheless believes that there would be no harm in paying an indemnity. It says:

"The case itself has long since been decided against Sheriff Martin and his men by public opinion. Men who peacefully walked along the highway; and who understood little or no English, were ordered back and immediately shot without provocation. The general impression is that the jury was strongly influenced and that the verdict can not claim to be impartial. The Austro-Hungarian Government was represented at the trial, and

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ELIHU ROOT,
New Secretary of War.

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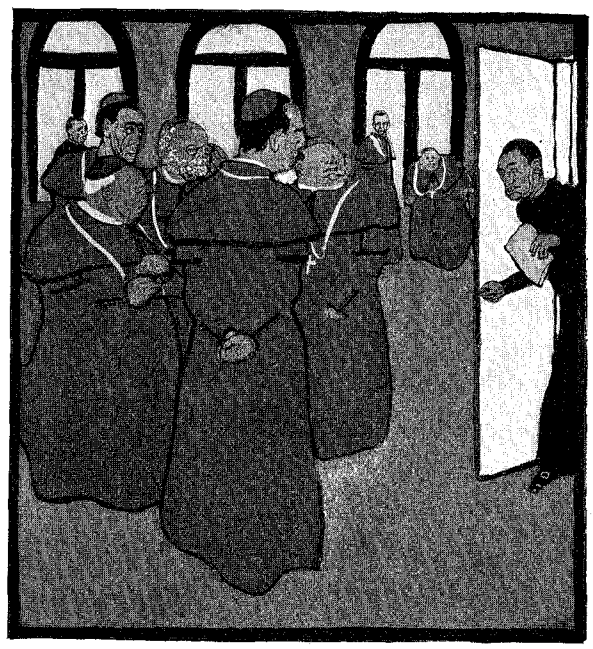
based its demand for indemnification of the victims upon these very proceedings. Again, as in the case of the Italians lynched at New Orleans, the United States Government refuses to accept responsibility by pointing to the sovereignty of the individual States. Austria-Hungary will hardly discuss the question. She will merely enter a protest, and diplomatic relations will be officially somewhat clouded. An indemnity was afterward granted to the widows and orphans of the Italians; it would not hurt the dignity of the United States at all if the same course were adopted with regard to the Pennsylvania incident."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LEO XIII. AS THE ORIGINATOR OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

IT has long been known that the Pope was not invited by the Czar to send a representative to The Hague owing to the objections of the Italian Government to any recognition of the Pontiff's sovereignty. It will, however, be a surprise to many to learn that Leo was himself the originator of the plan for a Peace Conference. Such is the claim made by a writer in *The Catholic World* (August), who adds that this statement is "an undeniable, incontrovertible fact, here advanced on the highest authority." He says:

"When Emperor Alexander III. died, in November, 1894, the Pope was one of the first to whom formal announcement of the event and of the accession of his son Nicholas was made. The Pope was invited to send his representative to the coronation of



IN THE POPE'S ANTECHAMBER.

"Is he dead?"—"No, only a new poem!"—*Simplicissimus.*

the new Czar. To the special pontifical embassy which went to Moscow for this purpose quite extraordinary honor and attention were paid by the Russian authorities. The special representative of the Pope was Monsignor Agliardi, then apostolic nuncio to Vienna and now cardinal prince of the church, and in his suite was Monsignor Tarnassi, a young ecclesiastic belonging to the papal diplomatic corps. When the special mission left Moscow to return to Rome, Monsignor Tarnassi detached himself from it and turned his steps toward St. Petersburg. No secret was made of the fact that he had gone there on a private diplomatic mission to the Russian Government. The nature of this mission was for the time being unknown, but the fact that Monsignor Tarnassi had been fully successful in the undertaking entrusted to him was soon announced, and the practical proof of it was had when the Vatican shortly afterward rewarded the young ecclesiastic by appointing him to the important position of internuncio at The Hague. Later on the fact came out that Monsignor Tarnassi's special mission was to convey a special proposal to the Russian Government, that the Czar should on the inauguration of his reign publicly and solemnly call upon the nations of Europe to join hands in an effort for peace and social well-being, and as a first step thereto to begin a reduction in their costly armaments and military organizations, which were threatening to lead not only to financial ruin, but also to serious social disaster.

"The Pope's proposal was received by the Russian minister with much diffidence, but on the arguments by which it was backed being exposed by Monsignor Tarnassi, the statesmen were won round, and the young Czar himself clinched matters by taking up the idea enthusiastically and entrusting the papal representative to inform the Holy Father that his desire in the matter would be accomplished to the fullest. Even at that time His Holiness had foreseen all the details of the practical carrying out of the project, and even then Holland had been looked to as the most suitable place for holding the projected meeting of the delegates of the powers. It was on this account that Monsignor Tarnassi was appointed apostolic internuncio to partly prepare the way, as far as the court of Holland was concerned, for the coming congress."

The writer says that when it was suddenly learned that through the animosity of the Italian Government the pontifical representatives would be excluded from the conference, the tidings unquestionably came as a blow to the venerable pontiff, who could thereafter only look on impassively as a spectator. The writer says that had the great influence which the Pope holds over many of the continental governments been allowed full play in the conference, the beneficent results of the conference would have been vastly greater. In conclusion, he says:

"Many minor points of interest have undoubtedly been settled in the Peace Conference at The Hague. Such, for instance, are the questions of privateering, the rights of private property at sea during a war, the use of explosive projectiles, the prerogative of the Red Cross Society, and similar items. But, be it noted, these and other matters, on which the members of the congress reached definite conclusions, have relation to what is to take place during war. In other words, the conference is a preparation for the exigencies of war. A peace conference it has proved only in name.

"As a peace conference its results have been Dead-Sea fruit. No one alive deplores this fact more than Leo XIII. But those who organized the conference may well reflect what measure of the ill success of the undertaking is attributable to their want of judgment and foresight in excluding from the conference the potentate who was the real father of the project, and who alone could have aided most mightily to its successful outcome."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"WILL Dewey run?" asks a contemporary. He never has yet.—*The World, New York.*

THE only thing that ails the Van Wyck boom is that there isn't any.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THERE isn't much money in the practise of criminal law unless the criminal is incorporated.—*Puck, New York.*

SHOULD Elihu Root disappear suddenly he may be looked for behind his pile of bouquets.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IN selecting Mr. Hobart as the official cabinet bouncer, Mr. McKinley found a real use for a vice-president.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

WHILE nobody doubts that Michigan is for McKinley, there is more than one meaning to the word "for" in politics.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

THE movement to sidetrack Mr. Bryan would stand a better show for success if it had been started early in 1896.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

PINGREE'S brother says the governor will soon quit politics. That is the first intimation given out that the governor's earthly career is drawing to a close.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE mere fact that Governor Roosevelt has been made a doctor of laws will not prevent Prof. Tom Platt from continuing to doctor a little on his own account.—*The News, Baltimore.*

A NEW TRUST.—A rich California merchant offers to purchase the entire grape crop of that State for a period of five years. This looks like an attempt to corner appendicitis.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MARY MAGDALENE—A BIBLICAL DRAMA.

THE fascination which biblical narrative and story possess for the poet and fiction writer is phenomenal. This fact is demonstrated anew by the publication of a five-act drama, entitled "Maria von Magdala," by Paul Heyse, generally regarded as the leading dramatic writer of Germany and himself anything but a friend of the Christian cause or church. Yet he has handled the subject in so chaste a manner, with such a veneration for the person of the Nazarene, whom he does not make a leading actor but rather the powerful agency for good behind all that appears on the stage, that the play is practically unobjectionable from a Christian point of view. There is an objective presentation of the Gospel story, including the resurrection of Christ. The relation of Jesus toward His mother and other New-Testament women is treated in the same spirit, at once reverent and artistic. The action of the drama is in substance as follows:

Scarcely fifteen years of age, Mary of Magdala is given by her parents in marriage to a man forty years her senior, who is at the same time the richest but also one of the most wicked men in the city. On bended knees she begs her father not to sell her to such a husband, but her tears availed nothing. Three years Mary endures her terrible fate, and then flees to Jerusalem, and as she had learned to despair of those two things which she had considered most sacred on earth, love of parents and love of husband, she gives herself up to a life of shame and of sin. But gradually she becomes more and more revolted at this method of existence, and she comes under the influence of a man who is rough and ready, a terrible hater of the oppressors of her people, the Romans, but who at the same time does not hide from her the truth as to her condition and its consequences. This man is Judas Iscariot. In his friendship she learns to trust implicitly.

This friend, however, seemingly deserts her for four weeks, and when he returns informs her that he has found in a prophet from Nazareth in Galilee a man who was the true leader of the people, the anointed of the Lord, who would break the yoke of the people. The desire to see the Lord becomes all powerful in Mary, and this explains her entrance into the house of Simon. And when the cries of resentment at the presence of the adulteress at the feet of the prophet of Nazareth are heard, she hears His voice for the first time, saying that those that are without sin shall cast the first stone upon her. This quells the riot; she hears the Jews throw aside their stones, and disperse through the garden. Mary, however, keeps her eyes riveted upon the Lord, and anoints His feet and dries them with her hair. She knows that from this hour "she is His, but He is not hers," as He had come to comfort all those who are in distress. She becomes a warm devotee of the principles He preaches and teaches, and dedicates her life to the purity of the Gospel religion. And this adherence she maintains even in that terrible hour when Judas, who had led her to the Lord, betrays the Master, because he found that Jesus was not willing to head an insurrection against the Romans. Her phenomenal faith and purity are further attested when Flavius, the nephew of Pontius Pilate, offers to release Christ from captivity and save Him from the ignominious death on the cross if she will yield to his passions and become his mistress. This scene, in which Mary, for Christ's sake and on account of the truths which she has learned from Him, is not permitted to save Christ from His shameless death, is the summit of the dramatic development of this drama, and by a German critic is pronounced to be one of the grandest things ever produced by poetic thought. Mary, who is in despair at the Master's death, which she regards as having been partially caused by herself, is comforted by Peter, who tells her that this death is only a passing phase in Jesus's career, and that after three days He will arise again from the tomb. With this promise the drama closes.

The German papers, including such religious journals as have announced this new drama, have accorded it a warm welcome. Heyse has used the Gospel narratives as historical records of facts, which he himself may not accept, but which he has utilized to telling advantage. The picture of Christ here drawn has nothing offensive to Christian convictions, altho the Gospel story has been somewhat enlarged. A correspondent in the *Christliche Welt*, No. 25, regards Heyse's Mary Magdalene as one of the most successful dramatizations of biblical material that has ever been produced.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KIPLING AS A GLOBE-TROTTER.

RUDYARD KIPLING made one voyage around the world avowedly as a globe-trotter. It was in 1889, soon after he had written "Soldiers Three" and "Plain Tales from the Hills," and wanted to find publishers for them in England and America. Mr. Kipling was at that time a reporter for *The Pioneer*, published at Allahabad, and also did work for *The Military Gazette*. In the early spring of that year he set out by way of China and Japan to visit America and England. At regular intervals he wrote letters describing what he saw. The letters have at various times since then been dug out of the files of these papers, especially the letters concerning America, and published with misquotations and interpellations to suit the publisher's purpose, without the authority of the author. This has been carried to such an extent that Mr. Kipling decided to have all this correspondence collected and republished in book form in his own name. This book, which has just appeared, is entitled "From Sea to Sea," and contains "Letters of Marque," "The City of Dreadful Night," "The Smith Administration," and other short sketches. His letters on America have been so generally quoted that we pass them by for those describing what he saw in China and Japan, which some of his friends hold to be of the very best work he ever did.

The first important place this young globe-trotter in cork helmet and duck shoes touched at after leaving Calcutta was the city of Rangoon, Burma. The golden dome on the old Skway Dagon, the Buddhistic temple in this city, was the first thing Mr. Kipling saw, and it said to him: "This is Burma, and it will be quite unlike any land you know about." The writer says of it:

"Then we came to a new land, and the first thing one of the regular residents said was: 'This place isn't India at all. They ought to have made it a crown colony.' Judging the empire as it ought to be judged by its most prominent points—*videlicet*, its smells—he was right; for tho there is one stink in Calcutta, another in Bombay, and a third and most pungent one in the Punjab, yet they have a kinship of stinks, whereas Burma smells quite otherwise. It is not exactly what China ought to smell like, but it is not India."

He tells us this country smells of *nopi*, or pickled fish which ought to have been buried long ago. Burma is a very lazy land, full of rich colors, pretty girls, and bad cheroots. Mr. Kipling fell in love with this land, especially its girls, and wanted to die a Burman without going farther. But wait. He had not yet seen Japan.

The first Chinese he saw on this voyage was at Penang, a town in the Straits Settlements under the English flag. Neither here nor at Hongkong nor at Canton could Mr. Kipling tolerate the Chinese. He berates them as a people without nerves and digestion. They had the stomachs to eat anything and the ears to enjoy the most horrible dins for music. He thought there must be something wrong with the Chinese mind, altho he confesses he never saw a Chinaman idle or asleep. They have some interesting characteristics too. He says:

"But it is not true that they are born with full-sized pigtails. The thing grows, and in its very earliest stages is the prettiest headdressing imaginable, being soft brown, very fluffy, about three inches long, and dressed to the end with red silk. An

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infant pigtail is just like the first tender sprout of a tulip bulb, and would be lovable were not the Chinese baby so horrible of hue and shape. He isn't as pretty as the pig that Alice nursed in Wonderland, and he lies quite still and never cries. This is because he is afraid of being boiled and eaten. I saw cold boiled babies on a plate being carried through the heart of the town. They said it was only sucking-pigs, but I knew better. Dead sucking-pigs don't grin with their eyes open."

Mr. Kipling drew one picture of a spoiled American boy in his "Captain Courageous." Here is another. This boy was an American-German Jew, and its appears had been brought up on globe-trotting. Surely he is not an average:

"But the real monstrosity of the ship is an American who is not quite grown up. I can not call it a boy, tho officially it is only eight, wears a striped jacket, and eats with the children. It has the wearied appearance of an infant monkey—there are lines round its mouth and under its eyebrows. When it has nothing else to do it answers to the name of Albert. It has been two years on the continuous travel; has spent a month in India; has seen Constantinople, Tripoli, Spain; has lived in tents and on horseback for thirty days and thirty nights, as it was careful to inform me; and has exhausted the rounds of this world's delights. There is no flesh on its bones, and it lives in the smoking-saloon financing the arrangements of the daily lottery. I was afraid of it, but it followed me, and in a level, expressionless voice began to tell me how lotteries were constructed. When I protested that I knew, it continued without regarding the interruption, and finally, as a reward for my patience, volunteered to give me the names and idiosyncrasies of all on board. . . . On certain subjects it was partly better informed than I, on others it displayed the infinite credulity of a two-year-old. . . . Albert is, I presume, but an ordinary American child. He was to me a revelation. Now I want to see a little American girl—but not now—not just now."

Here is a picture of another type of traveler, a bit of whose conversation Kipling overheard at his hotel in Hongkong:

"A rattling of trunks in the halls—a click of heels—and the apparition of an enormous gaunt woman wrestling with a small Madrassi servant. . . . 'Yes, I haf traveled everywhere and shall travel everywhere else. I go now to Shanghai and Peking. I have been in Moldavia, Russia, Baireut, all Persia, Colombo, Delhi, Dacca, Benares, Allahabad, Singapore, Penang, here in this place, and Canton. I am Austrian Croot, and I shall see the States of America and perhaps Ireland. I travel forever. I am —how you call?—*veuve*—widow. My husband, he was dead; and so am I sad—I am always sad und so trafel. I am alife of course, but do not live. You onderstandt? Always sad. Vill you tell them the name of the ship to which they shall warf my trunks now. You trafel for pleasure? I trafel because I am alone und sad—always sad.'"

Mr. Kipling is left wondering how that conversation began and why it ended so suddenly. He wishes it had kept on until an explanation was reached. He was, however, no longer left in doubt where the fragmentary school of novelists got their material from.

Almost everything Mr. Kipling saw in China repelled him. But he marveled at the people's capacity for work and their accuracy in art:

"Neither at Penang, Singapore, nor this place (Hongkong) have I seen a single Chinaman asleep while daylight lasted. Nor have I seen twenty men who were obviously loafing. All were going to some definite end—if it were only like the coolie on the wharf, to steal wood from the scaffolding of a half-built house. In his own land I believe the Chinaman is treated with a certain amount of carelessness, not to say ferocity. Where he hides his love of arts the heaven that made him out of the yellow earth that holds so much iron only knows. His love is for little things, or else why should he get quaint pendants for his pipe, and at the backmost back of his shop build up for himself a bower bird's collection of odds and ends, every one of which has beauty if you hold it sufficiently close to the eye. It grieves me that I can not account for the ideas of a few hundred millions of men in a few hours. This much, however, seems certain. If we had control over as many Chinamen as we have natives of India, and had given them one tithe of the cosseting, the painful pushing forward, and studious, even nervous, regard of their interests and aspirations that we have given to India, we should have long ago been expelled from, or have reaped the reward of, the richest land on the face of the earth."

An executioner in Canton, who happened to be wandering about in search of employment perhaps, offered Mr. Kipling a sword with the guaranty that it had cut off many heads. The Anglo-Indian tourist replied: "Keep it, keep it, and let the good work go on. My friend, you can not execute too freely in this land."

Of Canton he says:

"A big blue sink of a city full of tunnels, all dark and inhabited by yellow devils, a city that Doré ought to have seen."

But in a few more days the globe-trotter was in Japan—the Japan of cabinets and joinery, gracious folks, and fair manners. And at last Kipling is perfectly happy, altho a newspaper man met him on board the ship before reaching Nagasaki and presented him with a copy of the new constitution of this country. An examination of this modern English instrument threatened to destroy all of his pleasure. What countries but England and America had any business with a constitution? He says:

"Nagasaki is inhabited entirely by children. The grown-ups exist on sufferance. A four-foot child walks with a three-foot child, who is holding the hand of a two-foot child, who carries on her back a one-foot child, who—but you will not believe me if I say that the scale runs down to six-inch little Jap dolls such as they used to sell in the Burlington Arcade. These dolls wriggle and laugh. They are tied up in a blue bed-gown which is tied by a sash, which again ties up the bed-gown of the carrier. Thus if you untie that sash, baby and but little bigger brother are at once perfectly naked. I saw a mother do this, and it was for all the world like the peeling of hard-boiled eggs."

Kipling of course took tea or tiffin in a Japanese tea-house. When he entered, Y-Tokoi, the proprietor, said to him, "You must take off your boots." Kipling obeyed and describes his awkwardness:

"I assure you there is no dignity in sitting down on the steps of a tea-house and struggling with muddy boots. And it is impossible to be polite in your stockinged feet when the floor under you is as smooth as glass and a pretty girl wants to know when you would like tiffin. Take at least one pair of beautiful socks when you come this way. Get them made of embroidered *sombhur* skin or silk if you like, but do not stand as I did in cheap striped brown things with a darn at the heel, and try to talk to a tea girl."

Mr. Kipling remarks further that a white man is always degraded when he goes barefooted. After describing in his own peculiar style this Japanese, tea-house, he closes in this happy vein:

"My very respectable friends at all the clubs and messes, have you ever, after a good tiffin, lolled on cushions and smoked, with one pretty girl to fill your pipe and four to admire you in an unknown tongue? You do not know what life is. I looked around me at that faultless room, at the dwarf pines and creamy cherry blossoms without, at O'Toyo bubbling with laughter because I blew smoke through my nose, and at the ring of *Mikado* maidens over against the golden-brown bearskin rug. Here was color, form, food, comfort, and beauty enough for half a year's contemplation. I would not be a Burman any more."

But how horribly out of shape a Jap looked dressed in European clothes! They never fit him. Another one of their customs also embarrassed Mr. Kipling:

"*Apropos* of water, be pleased to listen to a shocking story. It is written in all the books that the Japanese, tho cleanly, are somewhat casual in their customs. They bathe often with nothing on and together. This notion my experience of the country,

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gathered in the seclusion of the Oriental at Kobé, made me scoff at. I demanded a tub at Jouter's. The infinitesimal man led me down verandahs and upstairs to a beautiful bath-house full of hot and cold water and filled with cabinet work, somewhere in a lonely art gallery. There was naturally no bolt to the door any more than there would be a bolt to a dining-room. Had I been sheltered by the walls of a big European bath I should not have cared, but I was preparing to wash when a pretty maiden opened the door, and indicated that she also would tub in the deep sunken Japanese bath at my side. When one is dressed only in one's virtue and a pair of spectacles it is difficult to shut the door in the face of a girl. She gathered that I was not happy, and withdrew giggling, while I thanked Heaven, blushing profusely the while, that I had been brought up in a society which unfits a man to bathe *à deux*."

Japan pleased Kipling because it is a land of children. A man there never ceases to be a child, and Kipling's well-known love of children stood him in great service among such a people. One morning after a refreshing rain Kipling arose to find the sun come out for the first time in a month:

"Then the land of peach blossoms spreads its ragged wings abroad and rejoiced, all the pretty maidens put on their loveliest crèpe sashes—fawn color, pink, blue, orange, and lilac—all the little children picked up a baby each, and we went out to be happy. In a temple garden full of blossoms I performed the miracle of Deucalion with two cents' worth of sweets. The babies swarmed on the instant, till, for fear of raising all the mothers too, I forebore to give them any more. They smiled and nodded prettily, and trotted after me, forty strong, the big ones helping the little ones, and the little ones skipping in the puddles. A Jap child never cries, never scuffles, never fights, never makes mud pies, except when it lives on the banks of a canal. Yet, lest it should spread its sash bow and become a bald-headed angel ere its time, Providence has decreed that it should never, never blow its little nose. Notwithstanding the defect, I love it."

But Mr. Kipling stops every now and again to berate the Japanese for having a constitution:

"Fancy a people like the Japanese solemnly going in for a constitution. Observe! The only two nations with constitutions worth having are the English and the Americans. The English can only be artistic in spots and by way of the art of other nations—Sicilian tapestries, Persian saddle-bags, Kroten carpets, and the sweepings of pawnbrokers' shops. The Americans are artistic so long as a few of 'em can buy their art to keep abreast of the times. Spain is artistic, but she is disturbed at intervals; France is artistic, but she must have her revolution every twenty years for the sake of fresh material; Russia is artistic, but she occasionally wishes to kill her Czar, and has no sort of government; Germany is not artistic because she experienced religion; and Italy is artistic because she did very badly; India——

"I am of the opinion that a constitution is the worst thing in the world for a people who are blessed with souls above the average. Now the first demand of the artistic temperament is mundane uncertainty. The second is——

"Sleep," said the professor, and left the room.

Sir Walter Besant on Hopes for New Writers.—A contributor to a New York paper—Miss Ruth Hall—recently attempted to show that new writers have very little chance of getting into the magazines. Her plea, as summarized in *The Society of American Authors* (July), is as follows:

"1. *Harper's Magazine* for February contains twenty-three articles. Of these, one short story, one essay, and three poems are by unknown writers.

"2. *The Century* for February contains twenty-seven contributions, of which seven are by unknown writers."

Sir Walter Besant, however, is not disposed to think that these figures make a bad showing for the new writer, but that they appear "to prove exactly the reverse of her proposition." In *The Author*, London, he says:

"When we consider that a magazine is not run with the object of advancing writers, but of advancing the proprietor; that the editor's first duty is to find out what will instruct and attract; that popular authors are certain to attract; and that untried and unknown authors can only attract by the reason of the very rare condition of having something to tell which is new and curious; and that popular authors can almost always be had if the editor will pay them—we can understand how difficult it must be for a new writer to get a hearing. We can also understand how the English magazine of the older kind seems sinking into a kind of atrophy because the editor and proprietor will not understand the simple rule of supply and demand. To sit down in a chair and wait for things is the editing of the past. To arrange beforehand with an eye to what will please and attract readers, yet with a door open to a newcomer, is the editing of the present and the future. The newcomer, when he finds in *Harper's Magazine* there are five out of twenty-three papers, and in *The Century* seven out of twenty-seven, contributed by unknown writers, may take courage. There is still the open door."

BALZAC'S LETTERS TO MME. HANSKA.

IF the philosophy of Balzac's writings is that of "wickedness triumphant," as has been said, his letters to Mme. Hanska, published in the *Revue de Paris*, do much to explain if not to atone for it. In these letters he shows a nature so simple and pure, and a faith in human nature so childlike, that one can easily understand why it was that when disappointments came upon him and when those he trusted failed him, he should have become a little bitter and to some extent distrustful of his kind.

The ingenuousness with which he acknowledges his financial embarrassments to his friend, and the concern which he evidently feels for his debts, must be something of a revelation to a more modern mind. In one of his letters to Mme. Hanska he writes:

"You have not written because my letters have been infrequent! If so, it has been because I have not always had money with which to stamp them. Yes, my distress has been just there, and even beyond it. There have been days when I have proudly eaten a small piece of bread upon the boulevards. I have experienced the greatest sufferings! Self-respect, pride, hope, my future, all have been attacked. But I hope to surmount all that. The affair of Peytel has cost me 10,000 francs, and they say I have received 50,000 francs. You know the case of this poor boy, accused of the murder of his wife and of his domestic. Oh! there are fatalities in this life. The evidence against him was very slight. If he had been of the *noblesse* no man would have believed it of him. I shall read you some day what I wrote of him before he went to the scaffold. It is two days since he was executed. 'A Christian,' said the priest, but I said, 'A man who is not guilty.' He was a martyr to his honor. What they applauded in Shakespeare, Calderon, and Lope de Vega, they have guillotined at Bourg.

"No, I was not happy in writing 'Beatrice,' as you should know. Yes, *Sarah* is Mme. de Visconti; yes, *Mlle. des Touches* is George Sand; yes, *Béatrice* is Mme. d'Agoult to the life. George Sand is at the height of her joy; she takes a little vengeance there upon her lover. Tastes sometimes differ, but *history is true*.

"*Turrette* has appeared in 'Le Siècle.' Friends and enemies have proclaimed this little book a *chef-d'œuvre*, and I shall be happy if they do not deceive themselves. They have put it by the side of *La Recherché de l'Absolu*.

"'Vautrin' is to be mounted. I have a rehearsal every day. It is almost certain that 'Vautrin' will be represented on the very evening that you will receive this letter. It will be a fortune of gold and a literary fortune played in the same evening. Frederick Lemaitre answers for its success. Harel, the manager, believes in it! me! It is ten days that I have despaired of it. I find my piece stupid and I am right. I have begun it again entirely and I find it passable, but I have conceded to the wish of others to throw upon the scene a romantic person, and I have been wrong."

Again, February 10, he says:

"I have surmounted many miseries, and I have won success.

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Judge what will be my anguish during the evening when 'Vautrin' will be represented. In five hours it will be decided whether I pay or whether I do not pay my debts. But I have been crushed under this burden during fifteen years. It has prevented the expansion of my life; it has taken happiness from my heart; it has stifled my thoughts; it has spoiled my existence; it embarrasses my movements; it arrests my inspirations; it weighs upon my conscience; it hinders me everywhere and in all things. My God! have I not paid dearly enough for my place under the sun? All this calm future, the tranquillity of which I have so much need—all this, played in a few hours and given to the caprice of Parisians. And if in this moment should come censure! I need repose so much.

"Think of it, forty years of suffering, because the happiness which was mine in living beside an angel from 1823 to 1833 must needs have the counterpoise of an equal misery. I sigh for the promised land of a happy marriage. I am tired of treading a desert without water, full of sun, and of Bedouins.

"Ah, well! see Dumas, who has married Ida! I dare not question the motives of this marriage. There was no affection in it; it has proved itself a horror twenty times. She has not the sublime excuse of talent; she is an execrable actress, and she despises Dumas. It is only love, the purest love that excuses all things. Thus is it to love Fannie Ellsler, who was sixty, as did Gentz. Hugo at seventeen loved and married Juliette, a woman of forty, and made her his idol. Pierre le Grand married a vivandiere. Yes, love justifies all. But the marriage of Dumas makes my heart ache, and fills me with chagrin for literature, of which he is a part. He has a name, not merited, but he has a name."

On May 10 he writes to her:

"You doubtless know that 'Vautrin' has had the misfortune to be suppressed by Louis Philippe. He has seen a caricature of himself in the fourth act, in which Frederick Lemaitre presents the character of an envoy from Mexico. . . . I am followed by the most active persecution, but, notwithstanding these hostile efforts, we have obtained a grand financial success. It was all I wished for the theater and for myself when the prohibition came. Behold me then on Sunday with 60,000 francs; on Monday with nothing.

"Victor Hugo accompanied me to the minister, and we were assured that the minister had had nothing to do with the interdiction; Louis Philippe, all. In all these circumstances, whether during the representation or during our visit to the minister, the conduct of Hugo has been that of a true, courageous, and devoted friend. When I was sick he came to see me. I have been well treated also by George Sand and by Mme. de Girardin. Frederick has been sublime, but the matter of the resemblance to Louis Philippe is still a mystery to me. The journals have been infamous. They say that the play is revoltingly immoral. You shall read it! It may not be very good, but it is *eminently moral*. Believe me, it is all due to the terrible attacks which I have made upon this tottering throne."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWLY DISCOVERED STORIES BY BALZAC AND CHARLES LEVER.

BESIDES the new Dumas manuscript (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 14, July 15) two other posthumous discoveries of works by well-known authors have lately been made. One is an unpublished novelette by Balzac. Only four hundred copies are to be printed, according to *The Critic*, and these will be illustrated in water-color by a French painter of some prominence.

The other newly discovered work is a novel entitled "Gerald Fitzgerald," by Charles Lever. It first appeared serially in the Dublin *University Magazine* many decades ago, but singularly enough has never since been reprinted, either in separate form or in Lever's collected works. The magazine in which the story was appearing changed hands on the death of Lever's old friend and publisher, James McGlashan, and the author, owing to a misunderstanding with the new proprietors, decided to discontinue further publication of the novel in that form. Further details as to the subsequent history of the story and as to its plot are given in the New York *Times* (July 7):

"When he was arranging a new edition of his novels just before his death he omitted this and certain other stories from the collection. His daughter, Mrs. Nevill, who died recently, and who assisted him in making the collection, was unable to account for the omission of 'Gerald Fitzgerald.' The decision as to its republication was left by her to the present publishers, and they concluded that, while the work would not rival Lever's earlier productions, it was worthy of a place among the author's books. These facts are embodied in the preface to the present edition.

"'Gerald Fitzgerald' is a story of the last of the Stuarts, a son of Charles Edward by a secret marriage with an Irish girl of good family. The author, according to an appendix, obtained the suggestion of the existence of such a personage from the correspondence of Sir Horace Mann. The incidents of the story are such a wondrous mixture of fact and fiction that it is not worth the reader's while to endeavor to separate the true from the fanciful. The Prince Charles appears as one of the characters, and is made to recognize the youth Gerald as his son. Whether anything of the kind ever occurred it is impossible to tell, and in view of the perfect security of the Hanoverian succession at the period in which the story is placed it is a matter of little moment.

"Historical persons teem in the pages of this vigorous yet overwrought and over-elaborate tale. The poet Alfieri is dragged into the story with little or no purpose, and Mirabeau appears in several chapters, a gloomy and portentous figure. Even the grim figure of Marat stalks briefly across the stage of action, and passes away into the world of specters. Other historical personages come and go, and some of the characters who are undoubtedly fanciful are identified with historical occurrences. The book can hardly be said to have a heroine, yet, if there is one, it is Marietta, a gypsy. She is identified with Gabrielle, the mysterious lover of Mirabeau, and is also pictured as the woman who posed as the goddess of Reason in the Revolution.

"The tale is a rambling one, and is incumbered with endless details and with personages having little or no real relation to the vital incidents. Yet there are passages of immense power, and there is constant evidence of a supreme mastery of the art of realizing imaginary incidents. Those who are fond of novels of intricate plot and abundant action will find this minor work of Lever's well worth reading."

PUSHKIN'S FATAL DUEL AND THE "BLACK KISS."

THE centenary of the birth of Pushkin, the great Russian poet, recently so generally celebrated in European literary circles, has recalled his tragic death in a duel, and various accounts of the circumstances are given currency. Pushkin married, in 1831, Mlle. Natalie Goutcharov, whose sister, on January 27, 1837, married Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès. Pushkin, madly jealous of his wife, took umbrage at his brother-in-law, and provoked him to a duel, which was fought with pistols on February 15, 1837. Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès had his arm broken. Pushkin was wounded in the lower abdomen, and died several hours after with horrible suffering. The question is raised as to the real causes of the duel and how far Pushkin's jealousy was justified.

M. Charles Laurent attempted some time since to answer it in the *Matin* of Paris, and gave a striking version, which is reproduced as follows in *The British Weekly*:

"One evening in the poet's parlor were seated Pushkin, his wife, and the Baron d'Anthès. Pushkin, who suspected his wife and his friend, wished to 'know all.' He went to his samovar, took a bit of charcoal, crushed it between his thumb and forefinger, and made an impalpable powder, with which he blackened the palm of his hand. Then he went to the lamp as if to turn it up, and by a feigned awkwardness put it out. As he apologized for his blunder he kissed his wife, and, taking her head in his hands, he blackened her face. Then he went out to get the lamp lighted. When he came back the Baron d'Anthès had on his

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face the mark of the 'black kiss.' The next day the duel was fought."

Laurent's account was confirmed by M. Solness, who wrote in the *Matin* (as translated by *The British Weekly*) as follows:

"The revelation of the black kiss and the dreadful stratagem of the accusing charcoal are facts. Baron Antoine d'Ezpeleta has assured me that the story is true. He was in the confidence of Baron de Heeckeren, Pushkin's unfortunately successful adversary, whom he knew at the Imperial Club. M. de Heeckeren was extremely reticent on the subject. He never told the details of the memorable duel. He did not like to have it spoken of. There was one quite accidental circumstance relating to another projected encounter that induced him to give with great soberness some details of this duel. It took place, it seems, without the usual seconds. A friend of Pushkin's named Dauzat alone witnessed the deadly combat, tho at a distance."

When he had heard of these reports, the son of Pushkin's adversary, Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès, left Alsace, where he

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN.
After the painting by W. Tropinin.

lived, and came to Paris, emphatically denying to the newspaper writers mentioned the assertion that his father had ever told anybody that the story of the black kiss was true, because he had always denied it. M. de Heeckeren declared, moreover, that he wanted to put an end once for all to the tale, so injurious to an estimable lady, and that he intended to find out, yes or no, whether anybody could guarantee the truth of an admission which his father, as he said, had never made or could make.

The result of all this is shown in two letters that the *Matin* published, one from Baron d'Ezpeleta and one from Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès. M. Solness received the following from Baron de Ezpeleta:

"Baron de Heeckeren, who was a great friend of mine, never told me anything about the duel or its causes.

"The explanation of the confusion under which you are laboring is the fact that when you spoke to me of the circumstances that led up to the duel between Pushkin and Heeckeren, I told you that, as a matter of fact, I had heard the story told as you told it yourself in your paper, and that that was the story current at the time."

On the other hand, Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès wrote M. Charles Laurent as follows:

"In view of the very proper discussion that the celebration of Pushkin's centenary has caused in France as well as in Russia, I had determined to keep silent, the reason for which you will surely understand.

"One fact has compelled me to break this silence and utter an indignant protest—the statement that Baron Antoine de Ezpeleta had heard from my father a remark tending to confirm the truth of the story about the 'black kiss.' Baron de Ezpeleta's letter entirely satisfies me on this matter, and leaves no room for further discussion.

"Nevertheless, I deem it proper to give certain additional facts, which I state for the first time, based on reminiscences from my father's lips and on written documents that he left me in order to establish the facts in the case clearly and beyond the possibility of contradiction.

"Pushkin's jealousy was excited without ground, by an anonymous letter. Nothing in the actions of Mme. Pushkin toward my father, her future brother-in-law, could properly have aroused the gloomy spirit of the great poet. As a result of this anonymous letter Pushkin, on November 16, 1836, gave my father provocation to a duel. In a letter of December 2 of the same year he withdrew it. Nevertheless, the usual relations of persons connected by marriage were not resumed between Pushkin and my father. The latter had no further occasion to meet Pushkin except in society and at formal gatherings. This fact I lay stress upon, because it shows that any such meeting as that in which the 'black kiss' is alleged to have occurred was out of the question.

"Nevertheless, anonymous letters continued to be sent to Pushkin. They were all in the same handwriting, a disguised one, but showing in each letter certain identical features. This proves that there was a plot, whose consequences were fatal. Pushkin wrote a letter that led to the duel of grievous renown, fought on February 15, 1837.

"His second was his friend Dauzat; my father's was the Viscount of Archiac, secretary of the French Embassy, his cousin. Everything was carried out in the most regular way, and with the strictest correctness, for it is well known that in Russia at that time it was the custom to have only one second in a duel.

"I will add that our relations with my mother's family, except with Pushkin's direct descendants, have been uninterrupted, and perfectly affectionate. There is one point which I must place quite outside of all controversy. On the honor of Mme. Pushkin there has never been cast the slightest suspicion in St. Petersburg society, and we, as well as our Russian relatives, preserve the profoundest respect for her memory. As the keeper of this tradition, I can not permit the least doubt to be thrown upon it. It will remain unbroken in my hands and my son's."

NOTES.

Two new daily papers are shortly to be established in London, one by Pearsons as a rival to *The Daily Mail*, which has been an enormous success, the other a Nonconformist journal. The latter enterprise is regarded as a doubtful one, since there are already two papers of this class—*The Daily News* and *The Daily Chronicle*.

MR. KIPLING finds England hardly a safer retreat from the inconveniences of publicity than was America. Mr. W. L. Alden writes of him as follows in the New York *Times*: "Mr. Kipling has returned to his home at Rottingdean. He is said to be looking much better than it was feared he would look. Perhaps the sea voyage has done him much good. He was compelled to steal away from London in order to avoid being mobbed at the station by his innumerable admirers—a fact which goes some way to indicate his enormous popularity. Beyond all question he is to-day the most popular man in England."

HAROLD FREDERIC'S posthumous novel "The Market Place" is having a tremendous success in London. "It is an instance of the irony of fate," says Mr. W. L. Alden in the New York *Times*: "For twenty years or so poor Frederic labored to become a successful novelist, and when, after half a dozen failures—that is to say, financial failures—he finally made a brilliant success he suddenly died. And now after his death comes the still greater success of 'The Market Place.'"

Of another American, Mr. Alden writes: "Because Lady Randolph Churchill happens to have a title, her appearance as the conductor of a review is treated as if it were the mere fad of a rich woman with plenty of time on her hands. Those who know her assert that she is a woman of unusual cleverness, and that her review will be far from being the amateur publication which many people assume that it is. She is certainly entitled to fair play, and most of all from Americans, for in spite of her marriage she is and always will be an American."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE WEATHER SERVICE AT MANILA.

OWING to the censorship of despatches at Manila much of our news from that point, and especially all criticism of our administration there, must come to us in a roundabout way. The following charge, which we translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, July 8), has to do with a matter of science. We are accused of suppressing, for improper motives, the local weather service, which, it is said, had reached a high state of efficiency. *Cosmos* heads its article sarcastically, "The New Agents of Civilization at Manila," and says:

"While the United States deserve all admiration for the talent with which they have organized the service of their Weather Bureau, and while they have established throughout their territory an admirable system of forecasts, their War Department has just given the most absolute orders that this service, carried on admirably at Manila for a long time by the Jesuit Fathers, shall be stopped. With them apparently, questions that have to do with scientific matters are not for exportation.

"We should note that in this particular case things are complicated by the jealousy of Dr. Doberck, director of the Kowloon Observatory at Hongkong, who aspires to the monopoly of weather in those parts.

"Here is the history, as we gather it from an article in *The Journal of Indian Engineering*.

"The Jesuit Fathers of the observatories of Zi-ka-wei and Manila have been long sending telegraphic weather forecasts and storm warnings to the consuls at different ports and especially at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore. These agents transmitted them to the press, which published them, to the great advantage of all. The service, carried on voluntarily by the Jesuit Fathers, is admirably organized, very accurate, and ought to be encouraged and aided; it renders the greatest possible assistance to mariners in all these ports.

"Now the United States War Department has formally forbidden the sending of meteorological despatches from Manila, and it is asserted that this decision has been made at the demand of Dr. Doberck, director of the Hongkong Observatory. He must have used his influence with the United States Weather Bureau to obtain this measure from the American Department of War, which represents for the moment the administrative authority at Manila.

"Dr. Doberck thinks that his own telegraphic forecasts, being the only good ones, should be the only ones given out to the public. *The Journal of Indian Engineering* remarks with some reason that the public is perfectly able to judge for itself of the value of published forecasts, and that it has no need of aid from the American authorities at Manila; and that, besides, it is absence of the most elementary judgment to fix a limit to the diffusion of scientific information.

"It adds that, in the case in question, the service being carried on voluntarily and gratuitously by the Jesuit Fathers, the measure is so much the more incomprehensible."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Liquefied Steam."—A writer in *The American Machinist*, June 15, thus makes fun of some of the recent claims for liquefied air: "If we take steam and put it under pressure, we shall cause some of it to liquefy. If at the same time we abstract from it some of its heat by means of some less hot body, we shall perform this duty of liquefaction with much greater ease, and we can with the command of a sufficient amount of heat-absorbing material liquefy practically all our steam without exercising upon it any pressure whatever. I have myself manufactured many tons of water by liquefying steam, and by again applying heat I have succeeded in again vaporizing the liquid steam and generating power by the use of the enormous expansive force thus set free. I have applied this force to turn machinery for the grinding of corn, for the spinning of cotton, and for drawing vehicles along rails. Is it not marvelous! Yet no one gives me any credit for doing this. I am told that the principle has been known for years, and that my results are only an improvement on some results obtained a century ago by some fellow named Watt, and that Watt would have done just as well as I can do, but he did not have the appliances which I can command. Yet here comes Mr. Tripler. In place of a chemical combination of oxygen and hydrogen Mr. Tripler takes a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, having practically identical properties with my steam gas. The only substantial difference between his gas and mine is that the properties I have described as connected with my gas are exercised by his gas at temperatures much lower down the scale. . . . I see that he can carry his liquefied air in milk-cans. Well, what if he can? Our milkman gives away a quantity of liquefied steam with every quart of milk he leaves at the door. . . . Liquefied steam has many other advantages. At its usual temperatures it may be drunk without danger, and there are thousands of uses to which it can be put for which liquid air is unsuitable. As to power-production, liquid air is not in it. Why, then, all this fuss about liquid air, as tho Mr. Tripler had discovered a new principle? He has possibly improved the apparatus for liquefying air, but here his useful work ends, and his liquid air can only have a very limited application; and when once vaporized, can not be returned to the liquid state except by great expenditure of energy. Its use, therefore, must demand a great expenditure of fuel, and after all he must employ my liquid and my motor to produce his liquid. Yet the papers are full of Tripler, and say nothing of me. Is this because Tripler promises perpetual motion and I don't? Looks like it."

AN INSECT THAT CAN COUNT.

AN account of a curious insect found in the French colony of New Caledonia is contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney of the French army, who believes, from the regularity of certain gyrations that he has seen it make that it can count, or estimate number, up to six. We translate Colonel Delauney's letter in *La Nature* (Paris, July 8). He says:

AN INSECT THAT COUNTS.
Line below shows actual length.

"In my capacity as an entomologist I have observed many curious customs and habits of insects: I have often employed my time in watching the sports of the flies in the sunshine; I have looked on with interest at the toilet of these same diptera, as they rub their legs, bodies, and heads; and I have seen many other things. But I never had the fortune to witness so extraordinary a spectacle as that offered me by an insect in New Caledonia on September 29, 1892.

"I was walking, on that day, in my garden at Noumea, when my attention was attracted by the singular movements executed by a small insect on a banana leaf; it was turning about its own head as a pivot, describing rapid circles; every now and then it made a sudden stop and then went on again; it seemed, in short, to be a sort of 'skipper,' which was executing its gyrations on a leaf instead of on the surface of the water.

"All of a sudden the insect came to a full stop, and I waited patiently a good quarter of an hour to see what it would do. I resolved to observe and note the number of circles that it should describe in either direction, and when it began to move again, I put down the following data successively:

"Six turns in the direction of the hands of a watch, then a stop; six turns in the opposite direction, a stop; five in the first direction, a stop; five in the opposite, a stop; four in the first direction, a stop; four in the second, a stop; three in the first, a stop; three in the second, a stop; two in the first, a stop; two in the second, a stop; one in the first, a stop; one in the second, a full stop.

"I waited for the insect to begin to move again, but I waited in vain; an hour was passed uselessly in this occupation; the creature was immovable and seemed to be asleep. I then decided to put it into my poison bottle, and some time afterward I examined its corpse at my leisure.

"It belonged to the order of *Hemiptera*. Its length was about 3 millimeters [⅛ inch] and its form was in general that of a

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'water boatman' with its large head and powerful legs, altho it was flatter than this coleopter. . . . Its color was a light tan.

"I made a note of what I had observed, and placing the insect in a little paper box I packed it in cotton and sent it with a letter to M. Stanislas Meunier, at the Museum.

"Alas! Three months later this scientist sent word that he had received both my letter and the box, but that there was no insect in the latter. Owing to its smallness and lightness the hemipter had slipped out.

"Six months afterward I was fortunate enough to find one of the same kind of insects again. I hastened to capture it and placed it in a large box with a glass cover. I then promised myself a very interesting series of observations.

"But on the morrow there was no insect in the box; it had disappeared. My servant had evidently involuntarily aided it to escape by displacing the glass cover of the box while setting my table to rights.

"During more than a year's stay in the colony I never met with the creature again.

"However this may be, in reporting the observation of September 20, 1892, I may be permitted to think that I have seen an insect that knows how to count at least up to six, since it made movements numbering successively from six down to one.

"The accompanying illustration is as exact a representation as possible of this curious New Caledonian insect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CAUSE OF THIRST.

WHY are we thirsty? Is the sensation due to dryness of the throat, or to a general need of the system for liquids? Each theory has had its advocates, but the latter, we are told by M. T. Obalski, in *La Science Française* (July 7), is supported by the facts. Thirst is a constant phenomenon in living creatures, says M. Obalski. Altho there are some that appear never to drink, we must not forget that their food always contains water. He proceeds as follows:

"Thirst is more active among herbivorous animals than with the carnivorous. Herbivores use much water; they must have a great abundance of salivary and digestive fluid to digest the herbs which, in great volume, contain a relatively small amount of nutritive matter. These animals need to have water in their stomachs, for otherwise the material swallowed would dry and form what are called 'heteroliths.'

"Carnivorous animals, as has been said, are less often thirsty. We may cite as an instance the cat, which can live eighteen months without drinking, and lions, which in menageries remain easily all winter without liquid."

Is thirst a localized or a disseminated sensation? On this M. Obalski writes as follows:

"It has been thought that we may localize it in the back part of the throat, since thirst may be appeased by moistening the larynx with a little water or a few drops of diluted citric or malic acid. This palliative, however, acts only for an instant, the thirst reappearing almost at once.

"We must abandon this idea of localization, for the following experiment, made by Claude Bernard, disproves it: he cut open a horse's esophagus in the middle of the neck, and after fixing a glass tube there caused the horse to drink; the water was carried off through the tube after passing through the pharynx. In the experiment the animal drank an enormous quantity of water without appeasing its thirst.

"Louget cut the sensory nerves that lead from the rear of the throat—the glossopharyngeal, the lingual, the pneumogastric; the animal so treated continued to have thirst. So there is no localization.

"Thirst can be appeased by the injection of water into the veins. In some cases of dilatation of the stomach it may be satisfied by intestinal injections. Bathing also relieves it.

"We must believe, then, that thirst is a general sensation; that it results from a general need of the anatomical elements, produced by a loss of the liquids of the organism.

"Thirst presents varieties, sometimes by exaggeration, sometimes in the contrary direction. There is 'polydipsia' [extreme thirst] in diabetic patients, in cases of fever, in certain stages of cholera, and in great pain. There is 'adipsia' [absence of thirst] in cases of marked prostration, altho this phenomenon is rare."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "KISSING BUG."

THIS latest hero of the yellow journals is viewed in the sober light of science by Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron in *The Scientific American*. It appears that there is really an insect, Melanolestes picipes, to which this name properly belongs, but it is neither new nor specially harmful, while a majority of the bites reported in the papers prove on investigation to have been due to other bugs, to mosquitoes, or even to horseflies. In none of these bites is there poison, and the occasional serious results are to be attributed to the inoculation of disease germs by the insect. Says Dr. Murray-Aaron:

"The 'kissing bug' is no commoner this year than usual; of the genus Melanolestes, the two not uncommon species, M. picipes, with black, piceous legs, and M. abdominalis, with the sides and sometimes the whole upper surface of the abdomen red, are to be observed by the entomologist around electric lights in our parks, or in decayed matter, or under stones in our woods, with about the same frequency as always before. 'They are active, bloodthirsty insects, and inflict a severe wound upon the hand of the incautious collector,' has been said of them [The "Riverside Natural History," vol. 2, p. 281], 'altho to describe them as 'bloodthirsty' gives a false idea of a creature which, probably, never uses its proboscis on man for any purpose other than self-defense. There is no proof whatever that they are bloodthirsty, in the sense that that term may be applied to the mosquito. I have handled scores of both species, and have been bitten but once; and then only because I carelessly pinched the picipes too tightly between thumb and finger, in lifting it from the ground to my killing-jar. The wound made in my thumb was excessively painful, because my powerful little antagonist had no difficulty in piercing to the bone; but there was no more poison about it than about the puncture of a clean knife-blade. For Melanolestes is not possessed of any virus or poison-secreting apparatus whatever; the occasional poisonous effects observed as following a wound from its proboscis are entirely due to the food or the environment it is lately from."

Dr. Murray-Aaron has followed up the newspaper reports, and finds that out of about forty cases reported since the beginning of June, there are but three cases in which Melanolestes has been an undoubted offender. In two of these three cases there was "a slight amount of poisoning," in the other case simply the pain of the puncture. In many of the reported cases the bite was to all appearances due to the stable-fly or horse-fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*).

The X Ray in Medicine.—The use of the Roentgen ray in surgery is now so common as to require no comment. We are told by a contributor to *The Lancet*, July 1, that it is extending to medicine, properly speaking, where it has been found, in certain cases, to be invaluable as a means of diagnosis. Says the writer:

"Dr. F. H. Williams, of Boston, United States army, finds that fluids, whether blood or serous effusions, have great power of resisting the passage of the rays; and that by employing an open fluoroscopic screen and by tracing thereon the outlines of the shadow, the form and position of organs can be exhibited. . . . The different degrees of transparency in the lung are, he finds, due to the greater and less amount of blood, not of air, in the stages of expansion and contraction. . . . He was able by this means to see and to trace the extent of a pleuritic effusion imperceptible by ordinary methods, and in a case of pneumohydrothorax to see the waves following the heart's movements and the splashing produced by succussion. Of most interest perhaps was

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his demonstration of aneurisms which were not only unsuspected but the symptoms of which were erroneously explained. . . . . .

"In pleurisy the presence of effusion may be seen before it can be determined by physical methods and after these have ceased to afford evidence of its persistence, and the same was the case with pneumonia even after the patient had been discharged as cured. Pleuritic adhesions in themselves are not visible by the fluoroscope, but may be inferred by the consequent restriction of the movements of the diaphragm. . . . Pericardial effusions, dilatation, hypertrophy, and the atrophy of the heart accompanying some forms of anemia are easily seen, as may be the enormous enlargement of the left ventricle in aortic insufficiency. Lastly, the passive congestion of the lung in diseases of the kidney as well as of the heart, as shown by the fluoroscope, may give timely warning of danger to life previously unsuspected."

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA AGAIN.

THE specialists who believe that the mosquito takes an active, if not a principal, part in the propagation of malaria are now urging that efforts be made to extirpate the disease in notoriously malarial districts by preventing the breeding of the objectionable insects therein. To the argument that malaria does not exist in some particularly mosquito-cursed districts, they reply that only certain species of the insect harbor the germs. In a recent lecture at University College, Liverpool, printed in *The British Medical Journal* (July 1), Major Donald Ross, a surgeon in the British army and a great authority on the subject, asserts his belief that the well-known fact that malaria is lessened by proper drainage simply means that such drainage removes breeding-places for mosquitoes. He says:

"We can detect the dangerous species of mosquitoes in a given locality by a perfectly certain method, namely, by ascertaining . . . whether the parasites of malaria will live in them or not. We can detect their breeding-grounds by searching for their larvæ. If the dangerous mosquitoes prove to be confined to the genus *Anopheles*, the problem will be much simplified, and it will be advisable to declare war against the whole genus. The larvæ of this genus can be distinguished by any intelligent European by the fact that they float flat on the surface of the water, and the adults can be generally distinguished by their having spotted wings. In order to obliterate pools which breed dangerous mosquitoes, they must be filled up or drained away. As I have said, mosquitoes scarcely ever breed in large bodies of water, because these contain fish. To kill larvæ in wells, some appropriate drug must be sought for, but I think it unlikely that malaria-bearing insects often inhabit wells.

"To conclude, then: It will be observed that the practicability of eradicating malaria in a locality by the extermination of the dangerous mosquitoes in it depends on a single question—Do these mosquitoes breed in spots sufficiently isolated and rare to be dealt with by public measures of repression? I am afraid that it is impossible to give a final answer to this question as yet; we do not yet know all the dangerous species of mosquito, much less are we acquainted with all their habits. But . . . I am inclined toward giving an answer in the affirmative to the question. At any rate, in view of the mischief wrought by the disease in warm countries, I certainly think that we should make every effort to ascertain whether or not we can give an affirmative answer to it.

"For a concrete example, suppose we were to discover by accurate investigation that all the malaria in a large town—say on the coast of Africa—arises from a few small puddles which can be obliterated at the expense of a pound or two, would not this discovery repay our exertions? and, further, if we could next extend our operations to other towns—to numerous towns—in the tropics, should we not be more than repaid for our exertions? At all events, the question can be decided only by experiment; and the experiment is well worth making."

The Care of Children's Teeth.—In an article in *The Nineteenth Century* on the care of children's teeth, Dr. E. Collins, editor of *The Dentist*, asserts that the condition of school-children's teeth in England may be looked upon as a "national calamity," giving rise, as it does, to dyspepsia, headache, sleeplessness, irritability, and deformities of the jaws. He also refers to the state of the teeth as a possible factor in the mental state of the child, and strives to impress upon teachers the necessity of having the teeth of children under their care inspected by skilled dentists. He condemns unwarrantable teeth extraction, asserting that "teeth-drawing is not dentistry, and that the supply of artificial dentures should no more be regarded as the chief aim of dentistry than the supplying of wooden legs is looked upon as the ideal of surgery." "We are of opinion," says *The British Medical Journal*, in commenting on this article, "that it is not alone after the eruption of the teeth that care should be exercised. The future of the teeth as well as the future of the body depends for the most part on the care of the child during the early years of its existence, and it is more important to consider the subject of children's teeth during their development in the gums and before they have erupted than even to check decay when they appear or to scoop out microorganisms from their sockets. This aspect of the hygiene of the teeth has yet to be dealt with."

THE ELECTRIC-LIGHT BATH.

THIS form of treatment, in which the patient's body is exposed to the radiation of numerous incandescent lamps, has already been noted in these columns. Why should this form of heating be more effective than the ordinary hot-water bath, or than the Turkish bath of hot dry air? *Modern Medicine* endeavors to answer these questions by referring us to the recent physiological experiments of Dr. Hertz of Vienna. He says:

"Among other interesting experiments made was a series of studies which had for their purpose a comparison of the amount of heat absorbed by the skin when exposed (1) to hot water; (2) to dry hot air; and (3) to an incandescent body, as a lamp flame. . . . . .

"The results were most interesting and remarkable. It was found that during exposure of the hand near the flame of a lamp for thirty seconds, as much heat was absorbed as by holding the hand in very hot water for thirty minutes; in other words, the heating effect of a flame was sixty times as great as that of hot water, while the sensory effect was the same. When the hand was held above the lamp chimney, the time required for the absorption of a given amount of heat was many times greater than when the hand was exposed to the flame of the lamp. . . . . .

"These interesting observations show in a most graphic manner the superiority of the electric-light bath over the older forms of the heating apparatus, as the vapor, hot-air, and hot-water baths, as well as the Roman or Russian and Turkish baths.

"The explanation of this phenomenon is easily found. The heat from an incandescent body, whether a lamp flame or the filament of an electric light, is in a state of activity, so to speak; it is in the form of radiant energy, and is thrown out into space in lines which travel an indefinite distance without loss unless they meet resistance. These rays pass through transparent bodies, like glass, without heating them; but in an opaque body the light is converted into heat just as electricity is converted into heat when it meets with resistance in a poor conductor. Thus when light falls upon the skin it penetrates to a greater or less depth according to its transparency, finally being all transformed into heat in the deeper parts.

"When heat is applied to the skin by means of such a heated substance as hot water or hot air, the heat is slowly communicated to the deeper parts by means of conduction. The skin is a *very poor conductor*, while at the same time it is, if not quite transparent, very translucent, so that radiant heat passes readily through it, while the heat of conduction penetrates slowly.

"This simply physical explanation makes very clear the reason why the direct rays of the sun are so powerfully active in producing heat effects, while one may readily tolerate a temperature of 200° F. or even 300° F. in a Turkish bath. . . . . .

"Dr. Winternitz, the eminent professor of hydrotherapy and of nervous diseases in the Royal and Imperial University of Vienna, recently informed the writer that he had in the use of the electric-light bath succeeded in some instances in producing perspiration at a temperature of less than 70° F.; that is, the air of the bath was less than 70° F. Of course the temperature of the skin of the

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patient was much higher. . . . The writer has observed perspiration at a temperature of 85° F. Nearly double this temperature is usually required in the hot-air and Turkish baths, and considerable time, whereas vigorous perspiration occurs in the electric-light bath usually within from three to five minutes.

"The electric-light bath is already in use in many hospitals and other medical establishments in Austria and Germany, thanks to the cordial commendation of this new thermic method, of which America claims to be the origin. The bath is also gaining ground in America, and is being introduced quite extensively in England and other countries. It undoubtedly has come to stay, and by its convenience and superior efficiency will largely supplant the older methods of producing heat effects for therapeutic purposes."

THE "AMERICAN VOICE."

THE belief entertained by all orthodox Britons that every American has a shrill nasal voice will be strengthened by a paper read at the recent congress of the American Laryngological Association at Chicago by Dr. John W. Farlow. The doctor surrenders at the outset by admitting that the "national voice" has a "nasal twang," and he sets himself to discover its cause. *The British Medical Journal* (July 1), which compliments Dr. Farlow as "a bold man," goes on to give the following abstract of his paper and of the subsequent discussion. It says:

"The question he set himself to discuss is whether this [twang] is due to catarrhal or other pathological conditions of the upper air-passages. There is a general impression that such conditions are relatively very frequent among the citizens of the United States. Indeed, if we may judge from the text-books of the specialists of that country, the average American nose must be a museum illustrating most of the diseases and deformities with which that part of the human fabric can be afflicted. But as Dr. Farlow correctly points out, the nose is not the determining factor in the formation of the nasal voice. The twang appears, like smoking, to be largely a matter of imitation. But the defect must have been fairly prevalent before it became so fashionable as to be an object of imitation. Owing to the great influx of foreigners into America the English tongue is mangled and outraged there more than anywhere else, and Dr. Farlow admits that his countrymen are quite indifferent to purity of accent or correctness of speech. He therefore urges that children should be carefully trained in the use of their organs of speech, and pains should be taken to prevent them from forming themselves vocally on an *exemplar vitiis imitabile*. Dr. G. Hudson Makuen (Philadelphia), in discussing the question, gave it as his opinion that the American voice is due to the excessive tension of modern American life. How this tension affects the vocal organs is not very clear, but as Dr. Makuen goes on to affirm that 'the active anatomic factor in nasal voice is probably a low hanging palate during speech,' it must be inferred that the tension of life in some way causes relaxation of the velum. The remedy which he suggests is to train the levator palati muscles by making the patient practise several times daily with open mouth before a mirror. The 'patient' will be obliged to segregate himself as carefully as if he were learning to play the fiddle. Dr. Amory De Blois (Boston) thinks the voice is all a matter of race. The German has a guttural voice, the Yankee has a high-pitched voice, while the English voice, 'no matter what the social rank, is always of an agreeable low pitch.' Dr. De Blois has evidently never heard the newspaper boys shriek 'Winners!' or 'Horful Murder!' in the Strand. It must also, we fear, be confessed that the voices of our fashionable ladies are too often remarkable for their un-Cordelia-like quality. On the whole the debate threw little light on the mechanism of the American voice, which we are inclined to regard as due to some peculiar condition of the nasal sinuses and other parts of the resonating apparatus. This may be caused by climatic influences; but, however it is produced, its effect on the voice is aggravated by a bad habit of speech which will never be corrected, because patriotic Americans look upon it as one of their national institutions."

Brooms as Germ Breeders.—"Bacteriologists devote themselves to the detection, isolation, and destruction of bacteria," says *The Scientific American*, "and strange to say, they do not appear to have given much attention to the danger that lurks in the ordinary articles of household use. For example, the common house broom is both the habitation and breeding-place for whole colonies of bacteria, and cases of disease have been traced to this apparently inoffensive article. At Königsberg a course on bacteriology is given by a physician, in which he maintains that the strictest sanitary and hygienic conditions in things pertaining to the house should be inculcated, and in this country in the Boston Cooking School, and doubtless elsewhere, there are many lectures given on bacteriology. The refrigerator is one of the danger spots, for bacteriologists tell us that the minutest organisms may thrive even in melted ice, and putrefactive bacteria once gaining access to the household refrigerator will breed and contaminate butter, milk, meat, and other food kept therein. Cupboards and closets also afford an excellent breeding-place for the ever-present microbe, and housekeepers will do well to look to such articles as refrigerators, brooms, dusters, etc."

Iodin in Nature.—Iodin is found in many quarters where it would least be suspected. According to some interesting experiments of Armand Gautier, we are told in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, July 15), the thyroid gland contains about one-thousandth part, by weight, of this substance. Where does it come from? Some authorities say that it is derived from the atmosphere or from water, but others fail to discover traces of the substance therein. M. Gautier believes, however, that their failure was due to insufficient methods. He finds minute quantities of iodin in the air of Paris, and still more in that of the sea-shore and salt marshes. It is well known that seaweed is especially rich in iodin. It has also been discovered in ordinary foods, especially in certain fish. By bathing a rabbit in water containing iodin M. Gallard discovered a curious fact, namely, that the brain has a peculiar attraction for this substance, absorbing over seven times as much, proportionately to weight, as the glands of the neck and four times as much as the heart and lungs. Iodin may have a special action on the brain, but this is for future experiment to determine.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Russian Calendar to be Conformed to General Use.—"It is officially stated through the Department of State of this country," says *The Railway Review*, "that the Russian Government has decided to abandon the Julian calendar and adopt the Gregorian, now in use all over the world except in Russia and Greece. A commission of sixteen members, including nine astronomers, has been appointed to arrange the details of the change, and it is the intention to have the new calendar go into operation in the year 1901. As readers will understand, the Russian calendar is now twelve days behind that in universal use. A potent cause for the change is stated to be the confusion of dates, in correspondence and business transactions, between Russians and citizens of foreign countries."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is reported," says *Science*, "that Dr. Nansen has resolved to enter the lists as an Antarctic explorer. Letters received in London from him state that he hopes to have an expedition organized and ready to start in 1902. He is at present engaged in preparing his plans, and will endeavor to shape them so that he may supplement the work which the British and German expeditions propose to accomplish."

"THE Eiffel Tower," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "is undergoing a complete renovation in preparation for the forthcoming exposition. The entire structure will be painted with an enamel in five shades. The dome and summit are to be of a fine lemon chrome, and the shades will graduate to the pedestal, which will be a rich, dark orange. *The Mechanical Engineer* states that for the two coats which are to be applied upon the tower, nearly fifty tons of enamel will be employed."

A WRITER in *Nature* speaks of the medical tyranny which banishes the strawberry from the diet of the gouty, and notes that Linnæus considered that he had been cured of this very disease by free use of the fruit. He goes on to say: "Altho strawberries are forbidden to the gouty by some authorities, by others they are permitted, the fruit being regarded as a useful food for gouty persons on account of its richness in the salts of potash, soda, and lime, and its cooling, diuretic, and laxative qualities. The analysis of the strawberry shows it to be particularly rich in soda salts, and in spite of the high percentage of water this fruit excels all other common fruit in the amount of mineral salts. The chemistry of the strawberry, therefore, would teach that this fruit is likely to be beneficial in gouty states."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

THE secular press throughout the United States teems with lengthy comments on the life, character, and religious opinions of Colonel Ingersoll. There is upon the whole a surprisingly small amount of bitter criticism, even from those who differ greatly from him in his views. Such persons for the most part attribute what they regard as his extreme opinions to the reaction of a buoyant, sympathetic, and freedom-loving spirit against the unfortunate influences of an early religious environment. The Springfield *Republican* gives the following outline of his life:

"Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., August 13, 1833, and thus he had nearly compassed his sixty-sixth year. He was of New England ancestry, and his father, Rev. John Ingersoll, was a Congregational minister of many and brief pastorates. Altho Colonel Ingersoll used to say that his 'infidelity' was largely caused by his being compelled to go to church twice or three times of a Sunday, with Sunday-school between services, and his youth was a time of pretty strict theology, nevertheless Rev. John Ingersoll's chief difficulty in retaining his charges was his broad view of religion. Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois, the family removing to the latter State in 1843. His education was of the common schools, and then picked up along the wayside, as is often the case. In 1857, when he was twenty-four years old, he with his brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, went to Peoria, and thence Eben went to Congress, where he made a reputation for ability and especially for a happy turn of wit. Robert was Democratic candidate for Congress in 1860, but was unsuccessful. He made a good campaign, and one of remarkable interest. It is related that when his Republican antagonist, Judge William Kellogg, a friend of Lincoln, asked him what he would do if a black man escaping from slavery should ask him for food and shelter—would he, as the fugitive slave law required, have him arrested and remanded to slavery—Ingersoll interrupted Kellogg to say that he would do just what he had done within a week—give him the last dollar he had and bid him Godspeed to Canada. This was Ingersoll's first and last candidacy for an elective office.

"The war for the Union came on, and he went out in 1862 as colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry. He was a good soldier, a competent officer, holding the affection of the men. He was captured by Gen. N. B. Forrest's command, and winning the heart of the Confederate by his genial wit, he was paroled. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general of Illinois, and soon became known as a leader of the Republican Party. He would have been candidate for governor in 1868 had it not been for his heterodoxy in religious matters. Three fourths of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor, when some foolish person brought up the matter of his attitude in respect to Christianity. A committee was appointed to wait upon him, and they asked him to pledge himself not to discuss religious issues in the campaign. It should have been plain that Mr. Ingersoll would not have interposed such a matter in his political work, but when he was required to pledge himself not to do so, he took the only manly attitude, and declined to make even this passing surrender of his liberty of speech. And thus it came about that General Palmer was the Republican candidate and was elected, and Ingersoll was one of the most effective of the campaign speakers.

"Important tho he was in Illinois, Colonel Ingersoll had no general reputation until after the brilliant speech he made in nominating James G. Blaine as a candidate for the Presidency in the Republican national convention of 1876, held at Cincinnati. That splendid moment takes place with the swift triumphs of orators in many a juncture, and it was in this pyrotechnic speech that he bestowed on Mr. Blaine the sobriquet of 'The Plumed Knight,' destined to become a by-word in politics in several campaigns that were yet to come. The phrase in which he framed this sobriquet, referring to an episode in a debate in the House of Representatives, was this 'Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of her honor.' Mr. Ingersoll was one of the best orators of the campaign for Hayes, notwithstanding the defeat of Blaine's candidacy, and he had ever since been active wherever the party exigency demanded. He received no rewards of office for his services. He was talked of for Minister to Berlin, in Hayes's Administration; some say it was offered to him. But offered or not, he did not get it; and so it had been ever since. . . . . .

"Colonel Ingersoll married in 1862 Eva Parker, daughter of a farmer in Tazewell County, Ill. A devoted husband and father, he had led a happy life. He had become a man of literary culture, being an enthusiast on authors so diverse as Shakespeare, Shelley, and Walt Whitman. His oration on the occasion of a reception to Whitman in Philadelphia was quite remarkable. And he had been of generous and constant service to many young men beginning life."

The New York *Times* thus speaks of him:

"Whatever else he was or was not, he was an American, a product of our soil and racy of it, particularly a product of the Middle West, which is developing its own sub-variety of American. He was that American whom Kipling had in mind—

> Uncouth, illogical, elate
> He greets th' embarrassed Gods, nor fears
> To shake the iron hand of Fate,
> Or match with Destiny for beers.

"A writer as different as possible from Mr. Kipling, Mr. Henry James, to wit, has expressed the same thing in a novel in which he makes an admiring Frenchman say to an admired American that he went about the world as if he were traveling on a railroad in which he held a large amount of stock. Certainly no order of men is more at home in the world than the American of the Middle West. Certainly no one of these was ever more at home in it than he who has just left it.

"Not that the character is wholly admirable. It has the defects of its qualities. Its qualities are energy, bravery, friendliness, and frankness; as a Bostonian returning from the West once put it, 'candor till you can't rest.' We can not say honesty in a conventional or even in a real sense, because one of its chief defects is a lack of scruple, the other being a lack of respect, a lack of that 'reverence' without which Goethe, who was by no means a conventional moralist, said that 'all other things are of no use.' The defect as well as the qualities were illustrated in this man of the Middle West, were even exaggerated in him. Nobody could possibly ascribe scrupulousness to the man whose mining and ranching operations in the Southwest attracted so much attention a dozen years ago. And as for his want of reverence, he gloried in it, gloried in having a hollow where the bump of veneration 'ought' to be. It has been justly said that he was 'no respecter of parsons,' but that was only part of his radiating and centrifugal disrespect. Geniality, courage, frankness, without scruple and without deference; these are the qualities which were as completely summed up in Ingersoll as in any man we can recall."

The New York *Herald* says:

"He was a strong enemy and as gentle, kindly a father as ever breathed, loyal in his attachments, reckless of consequences when defending his opinions, and eloquent to the verge of genius.

"We can find in his early environments one reason at least for his hostility to creeds and churches; his father was a clergyman so broad in his views that he suffered from a harassing unpopularity. In his outspoken youth the son was ostracized and possibly embittered by what amounted to persecution for his opinions. He was driven into solitude at a time when he should have been welcomed for his honesty and his courage, and in those far-off days may be found the root of that unbelief which marked his riper years and made him proud to be called an agnostic.

"He will be greatly missed, for a more intrepid champion of what he believed to be right and true can not easily be found. Most men will declare that he was mistaken in his religious opinions, but all will concede that he fought for them like a true knight."

The Baltimore *News* thinks that the dogmatic ideas which Ingersoll attacked are no longer the beliefs of to-day:

"Great changes have taken place since 'Bob' Ingersoll first

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leaped into prominence by his daring crusade against the Bible. Belief in the literal correctness of the Bible narratives has been gradually dying away in most religious denominations. Audiences of to-day would be quite unmoved by ridicule based on a showing of the amount of heat which must have been generated by Joshua's stopping of the earth in its rotation, or on the difficulties presented by the dimensions of Noah's ark. The representatives of the church have quietly bowed to the inevitable in all these matters, and have taken the wind out of the sails of any Ingersoll of to-day by admitting in advance all that he may choose to say in this line.

"This change was plainly on the way, and quite inevitable, apart from any efforts which might be made or not made by iconoclastic orators. What Ingersoll did, that gentler and more scrupulous critics did not do, was to attempt roughly to tear away what had become dear to millions of his fellow human beings. In this, there is no reason to suppose that he had very widespread or lasting success. More has been accomplished for the liberalization of religious views—and has been accomplished with less harm—by those who have written or spoken in quite a different spirit; by Emerson, for instance, who, as has been said, took down our idols with such gentleness and reverence that it seemed like an act of worship."

The New York *Mail and Express* takes a condemnatory view of Ingersoll's attitude toward the fundamental principles of religion, and fairly represents the position adopted by most of Colonel Ingersoll's critics:

"In the large sense of the word, Colonel Ingersoll's life was a failure. He was a phrasemaker and magician, who fascinated his hearers but never instructed them. He appealed to the imagination but not to the soul. He painted beautiful pictures, but they faded like mists in the sunshine. His life was one long protest against truths which he was too small to grasp, and which, for that reason, he held to be non-existent. He was a destroyer as far as he could be, and had nothing to offer in place of that which he destroyed. He taught only the gospel of doubt and dark despair; his spiritual vocabulary contained no such word as faith, and in all the beautiful things he ever said he never brought cheer to an aching heart nor hope to a troubled soul. The ideals and aspirations which he decried still thrill the heart of humanity; the institutions at which he scoffed still shed their benign radiance upon the races of the earth, and he leaves the world without having added even a fragment to its knowledge or a single ray of light to its joys and hopes.

"Colonel Ingersoll failed not only for the world, but for himself. If he was an honest seeker for the truth he was a most unfortunate one. For with the badly poised mind which disputes the existence of all things which it can not comprehend, he barred the gates against his own progress and became a hopeless wanderer in the gloomy marshes of doubt. And so he passes, like a shadow, while the faith which he assailed still brightens the world."

The New Voice, New York, in a discriminating review of his life, touches on some phases of his personality and work which have not often been understood:

"Ingersoll's assaults upon religious faith were not the product of any deep research, laborious scholarship, or intellectual strain. His weapons were sarcasm, flippant smartness, catchy rhetoric, and at times an eloquent and obviously sincere appeal to the feelings of justice and humanity, so often outraged, as we all know, in the history of the church. He added practically nothing to the world's stock of knowledge and thought, and produced no literature that is likely to live as that produced by Voltaire, Hume, and Paine has lived. We have spoken of him as an antagonist of the Christian religion; yet in fact he was more an antagonist of the Jewish religion as expounded in the Old Testament than of the Christian religion as expounded in the New Testament and embodied in the life of Christ. The phases of the Christian religion from which he seemed unable to get away were those phases that developed in the days of Puritanism and, farther back still, in the days of medievalism. The Christian world has not been standing still since the days of Ingersoll's youth, when the fiery tortures of the damned were so apt to hide the love of God from the eyes of His children. Even twenty years ago Ingersoll's death would have elicited comment of a much different kind from that which it will now elicit. We do not undertake to judge him. Perhaps in the all-encompassing wisdom of God such antagonism as his is of positive benefit in driving us back from the conventionalities of religious formalism to a reexamination of the first principles and a reconstruction of dogmas."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

DR. NICHOLAS BJERRING believes that while Christ's words, "The poor ye have always with you," will probably, in their literal sense as applied to material poverty, remain the order of things on earth until the full coming of the spirit of Christ among men, yet the harshest conditions of poverty may even now be greatly ameliorated. There is still another text, "Neither was there any among them that lacked," that shows what already has been and can again be accomplished by applying Christ's spirit to the social organism and the daily life of men. After briefly referring to the harsh and cruel conditions introduced by industrialism and commercialism, through which multitudes of men must be content merely to work, eat, and sleep from day to day, he declares (in *The Catholic World*, July) that the remedy is to be found, not in new laws of trade, but in the application of old principles:

"I shall endeavor to sketch briefly the outlines of this social question, as viewed from the principles of religious communism, by speaking of the community of production, consumption, and property. Just as the body has many members, and each has its particular work to do, contributing to serve the whole body, so in a well-ordered household the work is distributed among the various inmates according to their ability, and if every one work industriously, then the house is well cared for.

"Thus it is ordered in the household which God has established in the world. All must serve each other, both high and low; to none are time and power given for naught; the main question is not the high or low position, but that time and power are well employed. With the common work of his hand man may serve his fellow man, still more serve God; for he does the daily work that God has entrusted to him, and by serving his brother he serves himself. By achieving his maintenance he gains health of body and soul. That we shall eat our bread in the sweat of our brow is a punishment of sin; but, willingly borne, the punishment turns into a blessing. That is the Christian doctrine of labor, and social cooperation through labor."

Ultra-individualism is, he says, the canker-worm that has destroyed the sense of race solidarity, and this sense can only be recovered through the Christian sense of brotherhood:

"Competition reigns on most fields of social activity. This is by no means a friendly rivalry, but a cruel war for life and death. Whoever can not hold out in this competition must look to himself or fall by the wayside; his fellow will take no heed of him. The maxim, 'Private egoism leads to the general welfare,' is not only the soul of modern production, but is actually established as a principle, and in it lies the canker-worm of the social evil. Is it to be wondered at that 'professional envy' has become proverbial? Employers and laborers stand in no lasting relation toward each other; each has need of the other for individual purposes, that is all. Hence it has come that the master has banished the young workman from his table and house. Master and servant, factory lord and factory hand, storekeeper and clerk, stand in like loose relations.

"It is a Christian principle that we must not only respect and love ourselves, but also those who are our companions in salvation, and who possess the same rights of citizenship in the kingdom of heaven. When master and servant, employer and laborer, factory lord and factory hand meet on Sunday for the worship of God, then at least they must demonstrate by their actions that they all alike call God their Father. It would appear in the modern industrial world that if such a consciousness ever was present in them, it has become extinguished. Faith, hope, and charity have been forced to make room for the greed to possess, to enjoy, to assert one's self, to govern. How, then, can a religious communism exist, and by its social workings demonstrate itself in actual living relations?"

The writer sees no hope of a restoration of this sense of race

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solidarity except through a return to religious community and in the passage of laws which recognize the principles of brotherhood and cooperation rather than the power of might and the right to trample underfoot one's fellow men.

A PROPOSED RELIGIOUS DAILY PAPER.

AT the recent International Christian Endeavor Convention at Detroit the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, author of "In His Steps," the most popular book of the year in England and the United States, proposed that the members of the society raise one million dollars to establish a Christian daily paper which should represent the spirit of Christ as applied to journalism. In his book Mr. Sheldon had told of an hypothetical newspaper of this kind, and he believes that there is need for such papers in the world of real life. The proposal awakened much interest and enthusiasm, and it is possible that an attempt may be made before long to carry out his plan. Mr. Sheldon says that he has in readiness a competent newspaper man to take charge of such an enterprise—"a man ready to lose his money and everything except his reputation" if need be. He has other men of the right kind ready to take places as reporters and pressmen, making altogether "a corps sufficient to start the paper in Topeka or Chicago to-morrow if some man will raise the money." Mr. Sheldon's own idea as to the necessary financial basis of such an undertaking is thus expressed in an interview quoted in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate:*

"I don't think that a paper of the kind I have in mind can succeed without financial support. I think the Lord intends us to use means to carry out His work, and I do not yet myself see how a man can found a daily paper without means. I don't know of any such paper. The nearest thing that comes to it is the Montreal *Daily Witness*. I want to say here, and I am going to say it again to-night, that this paper ideal of my book will be real in a few years, I hope. I have had letters from newspaper men in every part of the country saying they are willing to throw up the positions which they now hold to go upon the staff of just such a paper as that. I have a newspaper man in my own church, a young man who has had experience in newspaper work, a graduate of your state university and who worked upon the newspaper at the college, who has since been trying to run a political paper on the basis of this pledge. He says: 'I can't do it. I am going to give up the paper, but I want to start a paper of the kind you mention, if somebody will come to the front with the money.'"

The same paper, in commenting editorially upon this proposal, says:

"We doubt that even a city as large as Chicago would support a Christian daily paper, after the novelty of the first year had worn off. Yet, even if it would, no one should flatter himself that cities and towns at a considerable remove from the publication center would wait for their daily paper until ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. We doubt that they would wait until ten, and some will doubt that they would wait until nine or eight or even seven o'clock. It is not to be supposed that any one wishes to found a Christian daily paper simply as a monument, or a representative protest against the defects in management or of conscience which attach to daily papers as they now exist. If any city needs such a daily, many cities have the same need. If any group of right-minded people deserves such a paper, all right-minded people have the same desert. It would seem, therefore, that not only one, but many Christian daily papers should be contemplated.

"No paper of the kind can subsist upon the receipts from its subscription list alone. Sums received from that source should be considered a surplus, or bonus. A few years ago the morning paper was sold at five cents, which cost was reduced in this city to one cent, and later was increased to two cents. Our Endeavor friends must plan to sell their paper for not more than two cents, and even then it would meet dangerous competition in the penny papers that omit much evil reading matter—but with this difference—that the existing penny paper omits it because it costs money, while the Christian daily paper will omit it because it should not appear. That matter being omitted from both papers, the old query remains—Can the Christian daily charge two cents for itself while the penny paper charges only one half so much?

"The main reliance of a daily paper is upon its advertisements. Right at this point must come the tests respecting daily income. A Christian daily probably will not advertise theaters, horse-races, immoral medical doctors, liquor stores, quack doctors, patent medicines of exceeding patent dishonesty, department stores whose subsidation of the ordinary daily paper amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars every year; Sunday excursions, railway trips on Sunday, Sunday picnics, secret or public society outings on Sunday, or any of scores of other movements or events or plans that desecrate the Sabbath or tend to aid sharpers to rob confiding people of their money. Much less will the Christian daily issue an edition on Sunday, on which day reading matter is multiplied by six or ten, and advertisements are multiplied and get cash by like ratios. London recently gave up its Sunday papers solely because all the papers there agreed to do the same, it being understood that if one paper had its Sunday edition, all must have them. American papers entered the field on Sunday from like motives, because it is well understood that the paper that thrives on Sunday has that much the more of profits wherewith to excel its rivals on the six secular days of the week. He who risks his money in a paper like the one suggested in Detroit must therefore take into intelligent consideration both the matter of cost per copy and the advertisement question."

The Advocate sees another difficulty. How is such a paper to get its telegraphic news? The writer says:

"The new paper could not get into the 'Associated Press,' for memberships therein are not for sale at any price. We deprecate that monopoly, but deprecation is as useless as are deprecations of some other unkillable monopolies. The new daily must have the news and all the news; therefore, it is quite pertinent to ask where the proposed new daily will get its telegrams. When our American cities have founded about fifty daily papers it will be time to found a new news-gathering association, if the associated telegraphic companies even then can be persuaded to transmit your news.

"We repeat our old prescription: Christian people can have the right kind of a paper when they persuade some already established daily paper to edit and print the right kind of a paper. Select the right man or company of men, convert him or them, and then set them to work, the next morning, to make the paper Christians are supposed to want. Are Christians ready to tell their daily paper that it can not have their advertisements on Monday if it prints any advertisements whatever on Sunday? Is any one ready to condition his subscriptions to a paper for all days upon the issuance of a decent paper on six secular days of the week? A paper that can get Christian patronage on the six days on its own terms can better afford to snap its fingers at the church on Sunday."

DR. PAUL CARUS ON AGNOSTICISM, THEISM, AND HERBERT SPENCER.

DR. CARUS, editor of *The Monist*, in a lecture delivered not long ago at the Philosophical Club of the University of Chicago, defined his views upon the problem of theism. The lecture was afterward printed in *The Monist*, and has led to an interesting discussion between Dr. Carus and Mr. Amos Waters, writing in the London *Literary Guide*. Mr. Waters, who may be described as a Spencerian agnostic, takes issue with Dr. Carus in his statement of the agnostic and theistic conceptions of the world. We quote as follows from Mr. Waters's *résumé* of the lecture, and his criticisms upon it:

"Even from the standpoint of the atheist, Dr. Carus opines, the 'God-idea remains the most important thought in the history of the world.' 'It is neither irrelevant nor an aberration, but contains the most important, the deepest and most comprehensive, philosophically the most explanatory, and practically the most applicable truth of all truths.' And then Dr. Carus vehemently assails the agnostic position as he conceives it:

"'Agnosticism . . . as a bankruptcy of thought, is not only the weakest, but also the most injurious, philosophy. It is the philosophy of indolence,

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which, on account of its own insolvency, declares that the most vital questions of man's life, the questions of the soul, the soul's relation to the body, the immortality of the soul, the existence of God, the creation, and the ultimate purpose of being, are beyond the reach of reason.'

"Dr. Carus affirms that there are but two kinds of agnosticism —'the pious agnosticism of him who would not allow the light of science to shine upon the problems of religion; and the infidel agnosticism of the scoffer, who argues that, knowledge on matters of religion being unattainable, we ought to leave religion alone.' The latter proposition is offensively worded and loosely phrased. What is 'infidel agnosticism'? Infidel implies 'faithless'; does Dr. Carus mean that the 'scoffer' is 'infidel' to agnosticism? But should such 'scoffer' argue that 'knowledge of matters of religion [is] unobtainable,' that is a faith. To what, then, is even the 'scoffer' faithless? The orthodox Christian theist might describe Dr. Carus's position as 'infidel theism,' and we should anticipate an exposure of such misuse of words. 'Christian agnosticism' is an oblique compliment to agnosticism; 'infidel agnosticism' an illogical offense."

Dr. Carus, whose views have an added interest from the fact that he has advanced to his present philosophical position from one of scientific agnosticism, thus partly defined his concept of Deity in his Chicago lecture:

"God is, further, not an indifferent being to us. He has a personal and private relation to all His creatures, being nearer to every one of them than the beating of their hearts and the neural vibration of their brains. He is in them, and yet different to them, and infinitely high above them. He is their life, their home, whence they stay, and the goal whither they travel. God is not like us, but we like Him. He is the light of our life. He is the mariner's compass which guides us, and the anchor of hope on which we rely. Unless we feel His presence, we shall find no peace in the restlessness of this world. Unless we sanctify our lives by the purport which His existence imparts to all life, we can find no comfort in our afflictions. Unless we recognize that our soul is an actualization of His eternal thoughts, we shall not learn to fight the right way in the struggle for existence. Unless we listen to the still, small voice that teaches us our duties, we shall not obtain that blissful assurance which the childship of God alone can afford."

Upon this Mr. Waters remarks:

"This certainty of utterance seems to be inspired by a new conviction. Such new conviction may command our remote admiration if explicitly avowed. Of absolute sincerity in any conviction there is no question. . . . Dr. Carus alleged that his conception of God 'was not only compatible with the Christian conception; it is the Christian conception itself, in its matured and purified form.' We ask for more explanation. 'Is it possible to explain too much?'

"We yield to none in admiration of the splendid and catholic spirit, the lofty ethical inspiration, the ofttimes exactitude of philosophical thought and definition, that we associate with the attractive personality of Dr. Carus. His persistent misconceptions of agnosticism we have willingly—altho regretfully—attributed to unconscious bias, in degree of rebellion against dogmatic delimitation of the knowable. Time was when he appeared as the apostle of science in denial of knowledge other than physical science can yield. And we who have—on this side of the Atlantic —through many years acclaimed his work, despite his petulant upbraiding of agnosticism, have now the right to ask for 'light, more light.' Have the 'philosophy of science,' the 'science of religion, and the religion of science,' evolved a coherent theistic belief? If not, is it inconceivable that theists may reasonably assume that the editor of *The Monist* has a god-knowledge he is able to announce. 'Is it possible to explain too much?'"

In *The Monist* (July), Dr. Carus makes reply to these protests and questions of Mr. Waters. As to agnosticism, and Mr. Spencer, its great protagonist, he says:

"I am loath to reopen the debate on agnosticism, and repeat here only that there are many kinds of agnosticism. On some other occasion I expressed my approval of the agnosticism of modesty, which is a suspension of judgment so long as there are not adequate grounds to be had for forming an opinion. But the agnosticism of modesty is a personal attitude, not a doctrine. As soon as it is changed into a doctrine it becomes the agnosticism of arrogance. By agnosticism of arrogance I understand the theory that the main problems of life (viz., concerning the existence or non-existence of God and of the soul, as to the immortality of the soul, and the relation of the soul to the body, as to the origin of life, the nature and authority of morals, etc.), are not within the ken of human comprehension. There is no need of entering now into details, as I have discussed the subject time and again. Mr. Herbert Spencer is the representative agnostic thinker, and when I criticize agnosticism, I mean Mr. Spencer's agnosticism. His agnosticism is not a mere suspense of judgment, but a most emphatic declaration that the mystery of life is utterly incomprehensible, that the substance of the soul (whatever that may mean) can not be known, that energy is inscrutable, etc. He has of late reiterated his principle in censuring Professor Japp for asserting that organized life can not have risen from inorganic nature, and Mr. Spencer declares expressly that he rejects the opposite view too. He rejects both horns of the dilemma, the affirmation as well as the denial, winding up his argument with these words:

"'My own belief is that neither interpretation is adequate. A recently issued revised and enlarged edition of the first volume of the Principles of Biology contains a chapter on "The Dynamical Element in Life," in which I have contended that the theory of a vital principle fails and the physico-chemical theory also fails: the corollary being that in its ultimate nature life is incomprehensible.'

"This high-handed way of condemning the very attempt at solving a problem on the plea that it is insolvable is the agnosticism which I reject. I know that Mr. Spencer is commonly regarded as the most liberal, progressive, and most scientific philosopher, but I can not help thinking that he is not. Mr. Amos Waters must not blame me for not joining the liberals in their enthusiastic laudation of agnosticism; for agnosticism is to my mind illiberal, anti-scientific, and reactionary in the highest degree. How does Mr. Spencer know that the main problem of biology, the question as to the origin of organized life, lies beyond the ken of human knowledge? Judging from the tone of his expositions, he is not informed on the present state of things and has not very closely followed the investigations of biologists. And how does Mr. Spencer prove his proposition? He does so in the old-fashioned dogmatic way, by quoting Scripture. There is only this difference between him and the theologian, that the latter quotes from the Bible and Mr. Spencer refers to his own writings.

"Mr. Amos Waters, I know, understands by agnosticism the agnosticism of modesty, a suspense of judgment as to problems as yet unsolved, and I repeat that I gladly join him on that score; but agnosticism is commonly understood as Mr. Spencer defines it, and whatever admiration we may have for Mr. Spencer personally, for his noble intentions, his studious habits, his industrious collection of interesting materials, his versatility in writing on various subjects, we must not be blind to the truth that his philosophy is wrong in its roots and exercises as baneful an influence as does the religious dogmatism which it attempts to replace. Its main usefulness consists in stimulating thought and in disquieting the complacent assurance of the old fogies, who imagine themselves in possession of the whole truth."

Referring to Mr. Waters's characterization of his view as "the Christian conception," he says that there is nothing to be alarmed at in this. The Christian God conception has itself undergone changes:

"The God of the church authorities who instituted the inquisition is different from the God of the Reformers, and the God of Calvin is no longer the God of the Presbyterians to-day. My own God conception has developed from the traditional Protestant God idea and has been modified under the influence of science, passing through a period of outspoken atheism, until it was transformed into what some sarcastic but friendly critics of mine have called the God conception of atheism—the doctrine of the superpersonal God. . . . . .

"I am fully satisfied that my article on God is sufficiently clear not to be misunderstood as a pandering to that kind of a God belief which I have unhesitatingly and without any agnostic suspense of judgment branded as a superstition. Mr. Amos Waters must bear in mind that I have not requested any one to believe in God, but have simply investigated the question of what God must be, if we understand by God that something which molds the world and shapes the fate of man. I have, however, come to the conclusion, and am becoming more and more convinced, that the superpersonal God, the God of science, the eternal norm of truth and righteousness, is God indeed; He alone is God. He is what the pagans (including the pagan Christians) have been groping after for ages."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BELGIAN TROUBLES.

SINCE 1884, the Catholic Party has ruled in Belgium. Its opponents were unable to muster sufficient force, for, being divided into Liberals, Radicals, and Socialists, and giving full scope to the individual opinion of the voter, they were ill matched against a party whose followers are trained to strict obedience on religious principles. Of late, however, the opposition parties have shown a tendency to unite, and have been hoping for victory at the next election. To prevent this, the premier has proposed certain "reforms," suggested by M. Schollaert, abolishing the "blanket ballot" in the large cities, but retaining it in the country districts. This, it is charged, would insure the election of Clerical candidates where the Catholics are in the majority, and while enabling the Clericals to avail themselves of the services of a strong Catholic minority in the cities, the Opposition minority in the country districts would be prevented from making itself felt.

Serious riots were the result. Stormy scenes in Parliament ensued. A general strike was threatened by the Socialists, who have sufficient power to make good their word, and the Government has been forced to pigeonhole the obnoxious redistribution bill. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"There is only one way out of the difficulty. The country must be divided anew, yes; but in such a way that the majority rules. A redistribution which is intended solely to benefit the Clerical Party is not to be tolerated. The system which allows the Clericals to obtain a seat at a second ballot must also be abolished. What we need is a system which enables each party to muster its full strength on the first ballot, and quiet will not return for good until these much-needed reforms have been accomplished."

It appears that the opposition parties are very much in earnest, and that the militia could not well be depended upon to support either the king, the ministry, or the present parliamentary majority. The *Étoile Belge* expresses itself in the main as follows:

"The militia is with the people. At Doornik, when General Tournay called for cheers for the king, only three officers responded, the men all remained silent. At Liège a militia officer addressed the crowd as follows: 'We have inscribed on our swords the device "For King and Country." But if the king interferes with the rights of the people, we will say: "For the Country only."' Every one who is not an out-and-out supporter of the Clerical Party indorses these sentiments."

The Clerical *Gazette de Liège* suggests a referendum, but it seems that the majority is so certain to be with the Opposition that the Government would only suffer moral defeat by risking a referendum. "There is no doubt that even good Catholics are revolting against the Clerical Party," says the Paris *Journal des Débats*. Naturally developments are watched with much interest in the neighboring countries, for a revolution in Belgium would lead to serious international complications. We condense the following from an article in the London *Spectator*:

There was revolution in the air, and a revolution in Belgium would gravely affect the military position of France and Germany. A republican Belgium would of a necessity be an appanage of France, the German staff and the British admiralty would be wild with suspicion, and, as in 1830, all Europe would be compelled to intervene to prevent a general conflagration. The Belgians, tho prosperous and pacific, are divided by differences of race, creed, and social condition more violent than exist in Ireland, where, at all events, all alike, with few exceptions, speak the same tongue. The French-speaking Belgians despise the Flemish-speaking, the Flemish-speaking despise the French-speaking, the Clericals and Secularists hate each other as only religious parties can hate. The possessors of property expect that the "ugly rush" which used to be talked of in England will occur to-morrow, while the workers declare they are worked to death for the benefit of others. The wisest course would be to let the majority rule; but that is precisely what the Catholic and Flemish-speaking will not do.

In the *Nation*, Berlin, Léon Leclére says:

"If the state of public-school education is to be deplored from a material point of view, considering the competition with better educated nations, political questions must also be considered. For five years Belgium has been a democracy ruled by the ballot. The people has become the ruler. But this ruler is little fitted to exercise power, for one sixth of the adult males, that is to say of the voters, are unable to read a newspaper or even an election manifesto. They are analphabetes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT DREYFUS SUFFERED.

ALFRED DREYFUS has been permitted to see his relatives, and to learn of the extent of the conspiracy which for so long a time prevented a revision of his sentence. He has heretofore believed, so it is said, that his superiors were merely the victims of erroneous impressions. Now, however, the significance of the treatment to which he has been subjected is made known. In the *Aurore*, Paris, Clemenceau describes the sufferings of the famous prisoner. We condense it as follows:

Even if he had been guilty of the crime of which he was accused, the punishment ought not to be more than five years' deportation. But Dreyfus would not even hear of a legal protest; he denied the justice of the charges against him in every detail, and refused to ask for clemency for fear that this might be interpreted as an admission of guilt.

Life in the climate to which he was sent is in itself damnable. The French officials never stay more than two years at a time. It was hoped that Dreyfus would die in two or three years at the most. When the atmosphere in his hut became intolerable, he would go into the narrow space between the hut and the stockade. The heat was here still worse, and often he fainted. Then his jailers hoped that he had died. They threw him upon his pallet, ready for the inquest. But he always revived, tho his continual fever, the excessive use of quinin, and his many fainting fits caused excessive weakness in an otherwise robust body. To reduce his chances of life, the preserves he ordered from Cayenne were taken from him and his rations of milk were denied to him. Food which he could not eat was given him instead. But he would not die.

To all this must be added the tortures of the mind. The letters

DOWN WITH TRUTH.
TRUTH: "I must come out."
FRENCH GENERALS: "Not if we know it."
—*Punch, London.*

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his relations wrote were never given to him in the original. He was not even permitted to see the handwriting. Copies, mutilated and altered, alone were given to him. At last the entire correspondence was withheld, and he was told that his family had abandoned him. A few books were left to him; but if he wrote down ever so trivial a thought, the paper was torn to shreds before his eyes. At last he copied chapter after chapter as the minimum of brain work necessary to keep him from becoming insane.

The death of Dreyfus was so necessary to the conspirators, we are further told, that Paty du Clam informed the Minister of Colonial Affairs that an attempt would be made to liberate Dreyfus. Then followed, at a time when his friends were already active in their endeavor to procure a revision of his sentence, an increase in his punishment. He was placed in irons. He was put upon rations of bread and water. It was then that the famous stockade was built, which Louis Hanet, a member of the French Institute, describes graphically as follows in the *Figaro:*

"Between the box which served as his hut and the stockade, the distance was only 40 centimeters [13⅓ feet]. I beg every reader to note this carefully. Fancy yourself walking in a narrow groove, touching the wall on each side, in a climate like that of Guiana. This lasted a year. At last when the prisoner was too frequently in danger of asphyxiation, the doctor demanded a change. Then only the box was raised a little, to enable the hot tropical sun to reach the prisoner. No wonder that Mme. Dreyfus was not allowed to visit her husband. She would have described these things. Somebody would have been found to ask questions in Parliament."

No wonder that the authorities provided a coffin and the materials needed for embalming the unfortunate prisoner. It should be remembered that all this is true to the letter. M. Lebon, the then Colonial Minister, does not deny it. His only excuse is the rumor that an attempt would be made from America to liberate the prisoner.

That Dreyfus will be declared innocent by the new court is now tolerably certain. Even Déroulède admits now his innocence, and Rochefort believes that the *intellectuels* have definitely triumphed over the *patriots*. The last efforts of the anti-Dreyfusards to obtain some evidence against him are not lacking in humorous aspect. A wag obtained 750 francs from Quesnay de Beaurepaire—the judge who resigned from the Court of Cassation because he would not admit that Dreyfus could be innocent—under pretense of furnishing evidence hidden in Switzerland or Germany. The money was returned to M. de Beaurepaire after he had been allowed to boast of the "evidence" he would obtain. The *Aurore*, in order to ridicule the weakness of the French for mysteries, publishes the following amusing persiflage of the letters received by the unfortunate Beaurepaire:

PRESIDENT LOUBET: "At last, my dear Marianne, you realize that mud baths are not good for your constitution, and now the clear water will benefit you." *Humoristische Blätter, Munich.*

"ARE THEY TAKING ANY ONE TO REPLACE DREYFUS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND?"
"NO. IT ISN'T BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD THEM ALL."
—Fischietto, Turin.

"Ascend on a calm day the Eiffel Tower, as far as the second platform. Drop a Lebel bullet which has been wrapped in a copy of the *Libre Parole*. From the point where it touches the ground, draw a direct line to north-northeast. At a distance of fifty yards dig three feet into the ground. You will find an oaken case with a silver lock, containing a pocketbook of shark's skin. In the left-hand pocket you will discover the name of a small town in the West, in which lives the veteran of the African wars who has the parchment with the proofs of Dreyfus's guilt. Knock three times at the back door. When it opens pronounce the words, 'Ad iniqua per occulta!' The old African will take off his blue glasses and false beard, and, dressed in Bedouin garb, will reply: 'For Boisdeffre, for our country, for the forgers?' He will take you by the hand and lead you through the garden to the little stone steps which enable you to get to the river. He will loosen the last step, the one washed by the flood, and produce an old sabretash, of the pattern of the Hussars during the first empire. In this is carefully hidden the document which will relieve the public conscience."

In the *Figaro*, Gaston Deschamps makes fun of the weakness of France for "traitors." "At first it was Bazaine," he says. "He is dead now. Somebody had to take the job. Dreyfus was given it, but the people discover that he isn't a genuine traitor at all. Now they are mad. They are entitled to their traitor, they must have one, can't live without one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DECLINE OF FAITH IN REPUBLICS.

FOR some time past there has been noticeable in Europe a marked decline of belief in the value of the republican form of government—not, however, of democracy. The conviction that the rule of the masses by means of the referendum will bring the millennium is stronger than ever among the Socialists; but the bourgeois form of republic is decidedly discredited. *The Spectator*, London, sketches the skepticism with which it is regarded as follows:

"All through the 'forties, 'fifties, and 'sixties, the ideal of genuine Liberals, the system toward which they looked with hope and a certain enthusiasm as of the youthful, was republicanism. If only the monarchies would take themselves away, and men organized under a wide system of suffrage would govern themselves through themselves, then everything would go right, war would

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cease, oppression would be regarded as loathsome, and the economic miseries of the multitude, which were as clearly perceived then as they are now, would gradually be removed. . . . Those impressions produced in 1848 a dozen abortive revolutions, and in 1871, when in France a great defeat had shattered the prestige of a dynasty, a successful one, and they regulated for more than a generation the aspirations of all who, whether from misery or from thoughtfulness, are unable not to aspire. At present, tho they are not dead, and indeed can not die, they have been profoundly modified, and may almost be pronounced in a state of catalepsy. The universal arming of the peoples, which produces a sort of natural demand for a commander-in-chief; the rise in Germany of a strong monarchy, ruled in succession by two most interesting individuals, Bismarck and William II.; the remarkable diffusion in Austria of belief in the Grand Referee; the usefulness of the monarchy in Italy as a preventative of disunion; the steady growth in power and visibility of autocratic Russia; and the immense popularity of the British Queen—have all tended to revive, both in the masses and the reflective, the belief that there is a force in monarchy which neither logic nor ridicule suffices to disprove. . . . France since it became a republic has repeatedly fallen into the hands of inferior jobbers, who have not conquered, have not founded, and have not in any way whatever proved leaders of mankind. They have not even kept clear of the dirtiest pecuniary corruption. They have not made their country as strong as her conqueror, and of late they have shown a disposition to coquet with pretorianism; that is, in the opinion of all Liberals, to go further backward than even reactionaries wish to go. There is certainly nothing noble in the present position of France. America, it is true, has been more attractive, for in her great Civil War she developed magnificent patriotism and endurance, she produced in Lincoln an almost ideal republican chief, and her astounding increase in strength has removed from the general mind the impression that republics are always weak. The effect of her example has, however, been seriously weakened by the corruption rampant in her great cities, by the extreme slowness with which she produces great men, and by her almost entire failure to solve the greater economic problems. . . . Taxation, it was thought, would be lighter, dangerous accumulations of wealth would be infrequent, and the mass of mankind, who, instinct tells us, must always labor if the earth is to yield her increase, would perform that labor under conditions favorable at once to happiness and to intellectual progress. The recent experience of white mankind has not verified those anticipations. The Americans, who seemed for a moment likely to realize them, have turned aside to try a colossal experiment in individualism, which, whatever its ultimate result, has for the present increased the disparities of fortune to an amazing degree, so that there are now individuals with the income of ten thousand prosperous workmen, that the opportunities and careers open to all men have been seriously diminished—through trusts—and that there is danger of a whole community consisting only of capitalists and those to whom they give orders. . . . The human race, however, so inventive in the domain of creeds, has never shown itself inventive as regards methods of government, and at present displays a singular shrinking from any method which has once failed, even tho it succeeded for long periods. It seems unable or unwilling even to think of any plans of government except confiding the executive to a hereditary monarch or confiding all practical power to representatives of the people. . . . The peoples consider only monarchy and republicanism, and, for the reasons we have indicated, the favor of republicanism declines, with a grave result, we fear, in an increase of political hopelessness, and therefore a decrease of political energy."

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION TOWARD THE BOERS.

"WHAT is needed in South Africa is quiet on the part of the British," says the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin; "yet England will hardly allow herself to be turned from war. For things have come to such a pass that the British possessions—if at all—can only be retained at the cost of war. England knows this, and that is why Chamberlain is master of the situation."

The situation as thus described is recognized not only by a multitude who write to the English newspapers demanding revenge for Majuba Hill, but also by more thoughtful persons. In *The Nineteenth Century*, Sir Sidney Shippard, lately administrator of British Bechuana Land, declares outright that the British Government must resort to war immediately, else South Africa will become a great Dutch republic. Again, in *The Contemporary Review*, the old doctrine, "Once a British subject always a British subject," is revived. When the Boers left the Cape Colony after it had been ceded to Great Britain, the British Government argued that any one who became subject to them could never free himself, and that the Boers "carried British soil on their feet," *i.e.*, the parts they populated became of themselves British territory. Mr. Frank Safford declares that the Transvaal having once been British territory, whether the Boers liked it or not, it remains so forever unless an act of Parliament specially decrees otherwise, "as the sovereign has no right to release subjects from their allegiance." Yet there are plenty of Englishmen who believe that such a war would be unjust, and that it would hurt England more than if Mr. Chamberlain were to withdraw from the position he has taken. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

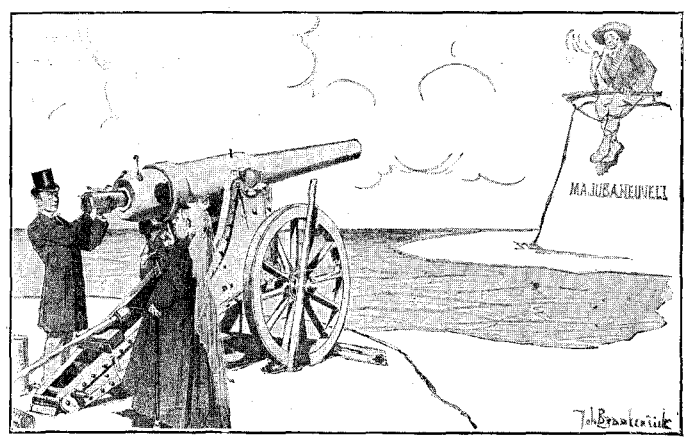
"But if we want victory, if we are seeking annexation, if we are filled with undignified panic about the supposed aims of the Dutch, and if we really imagine the power of Great Britain in South Africa to hang on the suffrage dispute in the Transvaal, then, of course, we shall spurn these concessions and mobilize our troops. But let there be no mistake about the nature of this issue. We shall be face to face with a united Dutch South Africa. Mr. Schreiner for the Cape Government and Mr. Fischer for the Free State have indorsed Mr. Krüger's terms. Mr. Schreiner and his government are constitutionally the representatives of our chief South African Colony. We shall, therefore, be entering upon an internecine struggle, in which a majority of our own fellow citizens will be against us. We shall have rejected and vetoed the advice given us by our own self-governing colony."

The Economist, London, expresses itself to the following effect:

The attitude adopted by Mr. Chamberlain can only tend to weaken morally the position of Great Britain. He has rendered a critical situation worse by a systematic appeal to the passions of the English people. He now indulges in violent language and browbeating telegrams. All that is unworthy of the minister of a great country. The situation is rendered worse by the fact that his excitement is noticed in other countries.

The London *Echo* still believes that the war may be averted, but asserts that the object is to obtain larger grants for British armaments. It says:

"Mr. Chamberlain himself let the cat out of the bag. On three previous occasions, he pretended, war with the Boers had only been averted by prodigal military expenditure on our part, and



QUEEN VICTORIA: "Are you not afraid the gun will burst?"
CHAMBERLAIN: "So far I have only loaded it with blank cartridges."
—*Amsterdammer.*

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overwhelming display of force. Already, in connection with the present dispute, we have increased our military garrisons at the Cape and at Natal at an extra cost of half a million sterling per annum. Mr. Chamberlain, in short, contrives scare after scare in order to make it easy for his brother brigands at home to wring more money from the taxpayers for more soldiers and more guns. Nobody believes there will be war, but it is so easy to tickle the 'patriotism' of the average British fool by reminders of our licking at Majuba Hill, that you may take a few more shillings out of his pocket to squander on military preparations. Foreigners simply laugh at the farce, and that is really the worst of it; because, if we can not get rid of our windbag Colonial Minister, some great danger *may* confront us when it may be necessary that a *man* should speak for England—not a pair of bellows."

The extreme Radicals and Socialists are decidedly against the war, including *Reynold's*, which some time ago we erroneously classed among the jingo papers. Countless are the warnings which come from South Africa; the most effective among them, perhaps, a little book by Olive Schreiner, who is a South African, but is linked by strong personal ties to Great Britain. She says:

"Do not think that when imported soldiers walk across South African plains to take the lives of South African men and women that it is only African sand and African bushes that are cracking beneath their tread; at each step they are breaking the fibers, invisible as air but strong as steel, which bind the hearts of South Africans to England. Once broken they can never be made whole again; they are living things; broken they will be dead. Each bullet which a soldier sends to the heart of a South African to take his life wakes up another who did not know he was an African. You will not kill us with your Lee-Metfords; you will make us. There are men who do not know they love a Dutchman, but the first three hundred that fall they will know it.

"Do not say to us: 'You Englishmen, when the war is over, you can wrap the mantle of our imperial glory round you and walk about boasting that the victory is yours.'

"We could never wrap that mantle round us again. We have worn it with pride. We could never wear it then. There would be blood upon it, and the blood would be our brothers'."

Very remarkable is the attitude of the press of other countries. Despite their numerical weakness the Boers of the Transvaal are thought to have a good chance of victory—a chance which, in the event of a general rising throughout South Africa, would become a certainty. It is even predicted that defeat in South Africa would mean ruin to the British empire. Altho the English profess to take up the cudgels for all the "Uitlanders," *i.e.*, foreigners, it is well known that only the English rebel; the French and Germans in the Transvaal will side with the Boers. In Holland, indignation meetings are held. At one of these, Mr. Beelaarts van Blokland said:

"Remember the history of the Boers, how they have been ill-treated; driven from their homes, deprived of their rights, until at last they became strong enough to resist; how, even after their independence seemed assured, England broke her word and ridiculed their complaints. Remember that even for the enormous crime of the Jameson raid no reparation was made. At this very moment, while Sir Julian Pauncefote speaks of arbitration at The Hague, Chamberlain continues to utter his untruths against the Transvaal. How can we trust the justice of England?"

In the *Économiste Français*, Paris, Pierre Leroy Beaulieu expresses himself to the following effect:

Threats will never succeed with the Boers, and their attitude shows that their patience as well as their generosity is pretty near at an end. If more is wanted than President Krüger, for the sake of peace, has offered, war must be resorted to. Now what are the chances of the English? Leaving the altogether uncivilized parts, such as Rhodesia, out of the count, there are some 391,000 Boers and 311,000 English* in South Africa. Even in 1880–81 many Free-State Boers assisted the Transvaalers, and when the Jameson raid occurred many Natal Boers crossed the frontier to fight with their brethren. Forty thousand men, at the smallest computation, is the number which the Boers would put in the field. England can hardly muster as many, and the quality would not be nearly as good, as the English element lives mostly in the cities. England would need, perhaps, 80,000 men to carry on the war with reasonable chances of success. It would be difficult to furnish supplies, for the Boers would see to it that no English army is supplied in the country itself. When the British army, after much fighting and hardship, reaches Johannesburg, it will be in no better position than the Spaniards formerly and the Americans now in Manila. The surrounding country will, perhaps, never be conquered, considering the determined character of the Boers. Conquest is no easy thing. Napoleon was beaten by the Spaniards on their own soil, yet his troops were superior to those England can furnish to-day. But suppose England wins. Can she hold the Boers in subjection and oppose Russia at the same time?

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, declares that Germany will remain neutral, but explains that Germany can afford to do so as the Boers are quite able to take care of themselves. In the *Deutsche Revue*, M. von Brandt points out that Britain's rule in India is anything but firmly established, and that a rebellion is only too certain if her prestige suffers. "It is incredible that England should risk all for the pleasure of subjugating the Boers," says the *Independance Belge*. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the English may hope to exterminate the Boers ere they get strong enough to take the offensive for the mastery of South Africa; but the main reason for the war would be that Rhodesia is bankrupt, and that the men at its head wish to hide this fact. It adds:

"There was a deficit of $2,555,000 last year in the budget of the Chartered Company, and this year the estimated deficit is already $2,090,000. Even the Chartered Company can not hold out against this. So the Jameson raid, for the purpose of annexing the Transvaal gold-fields, is to be renewed, but this time with British regulars. Unfortunately, the Boers will fight, and the English throughout South Africa are full of fear. Kimberley and Newcastle have already petitioned for guns and fortifications. Certain it is that the Afrikanders are more enthusiastic and resolute than ever, and a declaration of war is by no means synonymous with the destruction of Boer independence. Many Afrikanders are convinced that such a war means Boer rule throughout South Africa in the end."

Beyond a hope that the United States, on the principle that the rule of the English-speaking people must be established throughout the world, will offer some assistance, no alliance against the Boers is in sight. The British Colonies have offered a few insignificant detachments only. German mercenaries can not be obtained in this case. But the jingo papers demand that the war be fought with troops raised in India, and that the Basutos, Swazies, and what is left of the Zulus be utilized against the Boers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* This number is frequently described as excessive. Peaceable Englishmen writing from South Africa assert for instance that not 21,000 male Englishmen are to be found in the Transvaal, altho that many names are on the petition to the British Government.—Editor *The Literary Digest*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A CURIOUS lawsuit was recently won by the *Vorwärts*, Berlin. That paper asserted that the Saxon supreme court was influenced against the Socialists. The Saxon judges brought suit, and the Berlin supreme court decided against them!

THE Prince of Monaco declares that Anna Gould's husband has no right to his title, and the matter may be fought out in the courts. It is, however, certain that many of the present-day French nobility do not derive their titles from noble deeds of ancestors. The Pope supplies them. The Count de Jametel was merely Mr. Jametel a short time ago. The Prince d'Achery's father was honest Mr. Dachery, who had a store in St. Quentin. The Prince of Nissol, the Duke of Astrando, and the Duke of Esclands are all titles which should be examined by intending American fathers-in-law.

THE practise, which originated in Italy, of using artillery to ward off hail-stones has been used with considerable success in the province of Lombardy on several occasions. The Italian Government, with commendable alacrity, has placed some of its black powder at the disposal of the authorities for this purpose. The cloud of heavy black smoke, so familiar to men accustomed to battles in the days of black powder, is said to prevent the hail-stones from advancing even in cases where the wind is favorable. At Calepi a thunder-cloud was diverted at a distance of 3,000 yards.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Canada, of Vera Cruz, transmits newspaper clippings describing a new cotton-mill located in Orizaba, about eighty-two miles west from Vera Cruz on the Mexican Railway, as follows:

"The company interested in the new concern consists mainly of French capitalists. The capital is $2,200,000. Work on the building was commenced December 1, 1896. In the latter part of August, 1898, the first turbine wheel was installed. The power is derived from a fall in the Rio Blanco—a height of 82 feet—5,000 liters per second. The water is stored up in a tank containing 1,200 cubic meters, moving two turbine wheels of 500 horse-power each. From the turbine pit, 135 feet deep, the water flows through a tunnel 670 meters in length and is used again by the cotton-factory at Nogales, another suburb of Orizaba. The factory occupies an area of 170 square meters. The buildings are lit with 1,200 incandescent lamps and 20 arc lights. The company generates its own electricity. In addition to the power derived from the turbine wheels, there is a magnificent steam-engine of English make; capacity, 450 horse-power. There are eight Northrop American looms. The balance of the machinery, with the exception of the electrical plant, is English. The electrical part is French. This factory is now the second largest in the republic, the largest being that at Nogales. This concern employs some 950 operatives—men, women, and children—but the help so far is almost entirely male, girls and women being scarce in the district. Germans and Frenchmen are in charge of the printing. Six colors are printed simultaneously, with fine engrossed English cylinders. The capacity of the mill is 1,500 bolts a day. The mills are turning out various grades of goods, from common manta to prints. At present they are not making a very high class of goods, but when the help gets more intelligent they will do so."

Minister Straus writes from Constantinople, under date of May 18, 1899, that, according to a note verbale from the ministry of foreign affairs in Turkey, the regulations prohibiting the exportation of horses from that country have been removed and a duty of 5 Turkish liras ($24) will be charged upon each horse exported. As inquiries are made from time to time regarding the export of Arab horses from Turkey, adds Mr. Straus, this information may be of interest.

Consul Skinner of Marseilles, under date of May 3, 1899, transmits the following information:

"Reports from Algeria indicate that standing crops will be seriously damaged and in some cases destroyed by the clouds of grasshoppers now moving in a northerly direction. Ten thousand francs ($1,930) have already been placed at the disposal of the general of the division for the first expenses incurred in fighting against the invasion, and steps have been taken to secure $38,600 additional for the same purpose. Near Biskra 3,200 camels are being employed in the transportation of inflammable material, which is being burned where deposits of eggs are found. In all parts of the colony men are at work plowing up eggs and destroying them. It is hoped that the energetic measures being taken will prevent a now menaced catastrophe. The Algerian wheat crop of 1898 was estimated at 24,118,000 bushels. The exports of cereals from the colony during 1897 were as follows, in tons: Wheat, 54,178; corn, 971; barley, 33,492; oats, 32,781; flour, 2,826."

Consul-General Holloway writes from St. Petersburg: The Russian Government has raised the pilotage for steamers and sailing-ships trading with Cronstadt and St. Petersburg from 60 copecks (30.9 cents) per foot draft to 6 copecks (3.09 cents) per register ton from and to sea. The difference is considerable, amounting to 60 roubles ($30.90) for a steamer of 1,500 tons loading or discharging in Cronstadt, and 120 roubles ($61.80) if such steamer goes up to St. Petersburg.

An analysis of the banking and railway statistics of Ireland for 1898 shows that the amount of deposits and cash balances in the various banks in Ireland on December 31, 1898, was $238,156,777, being an increase, as compared with 1897, of $3,387,084. The total amount was made up of $191,925,027 in the joint-stock banks, $35,160,462 in the post-office savings-banks, and $11,071,288 in the trustees' savings-bank. These figures, respectively, show the following increases as compared with 1897: $671,577, $2,525,714, and $189,793. It is interesting to note in this connection that not only was the total amount in the banks the largest ever recorded, but that in each class of banks the deposits were the largest on record. The average bank-note circulation at the close of 1898 was $31,150,466, a decrease of $3,260,533 as compared with 1897. There were 2,988 miles of railway open in Ireland at the close of 1898, the earnings of which were $16,979,597, an increase over 1897 of $228,929, or 1.4 per cent. The local financial papers seem to consider the above figures evidence of a very satisfactory condition of affairs as regards the resources at the command of the people, and of an increased capacity to save a portion of their earnings. While this may be partly true, it is believed that these increased deposits in the banks, drawing little or no interest, are due to some extent to distrust in many of the businesses in which the people formerly invested, and partly to the high price of really sound securities and the consequent small dividends on money invested.

The wool market in the province of Silesia has not only decreased in quantity during the past five years, but the quality has deteriorated. Breslau, the capital of the province of Silesia, is the chief market of Germany for all kinds of wool. The amount of wool offered for sale in Breslau during the year 1898 was as follows: Old fine to extra fine Silesian wool: Fleece washed, 495,000 pounds; in the grease, 275,000 pounds. Wool of sheep more or less crossed with Rambouillets, fleece washed and in the grease, 825,000 pounds; better quality of Posen wools, fleece washed and in the grease, 550,000 pounds.

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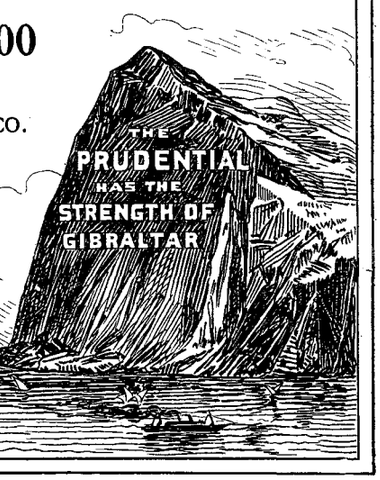

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(110.23 pounds), for Silesian wools were as follows: Fleece-washed extra-fine "Electoral," $57.12 to $64.26; fine wools, $50.00 to $57.12; middle fine, $41.55 to $48.80; middle, $30.94 to $39.27; in the grease, fine to extra fine, $13.09 to $16.66; Posen wools: middle fine to fine (special quality), $30.94 to $42.84; in the grease, $11.42 to $13.80.

In 1897, the amount of wool offered for sale was 10 per cent. less than in 1898, and in 1894 the quantity of wool was at least 50 per cent. greater than in 1898, and the quality was better. On account of the importation of Australian and Buenos Ayres wools into this market since 1894 the price of wool has been very low; in fact, it was lower in 1894 than ever known before. For that reason the farmers, who had been raising the pure Silesian wool, imported English and Scotch rams, and the cross produced larger sheep for meat purposes, but an inferior quality of wool in comparison to the pure old Silesian product, which is known for its soft, silky, and long fleece as one of the finest qualities of wool, and was sought after by the manufacturers of fine cloths, dress goods, and shawls. For the production of these goods, the manufacturers are now mixing the fine Silesian with wool imported from Sydney and Port Philip, as the pure Silesian wool is too high and scarce.

PERSONALS.

ROSA BONHEUR had many honors showered upon her since the Empress Eugenie gave her the decoration of the Legion of Honor. She was always a stanch patriot. It is related, says the London *Chronicle*, that in 1871 Frederick, crown prince of Prussia, rode into her château grounds at the head of a troop of Uhlans. Dismounting, he asked graciously that the great artist would do him the honor of receiving his visit and show him some of her pictures. A servant carried the message to her mistress, and in a few seconds returned with the answer: "The crown prince of Prussia is welcome to look at the pictures he wishes to see, but Rosa Bonheur can not, and will not, entertain her country's conqueror." The prince, as may be expected, was greatly taken aback with such an answer. For a moment he stood undecided, then said carelessly: "Well, well, so be it; but as I can not see the artist, I do not care to see her pictures; but tell Rosa Bonheur that her courage is above that of men, for in all France there is not a householder who would have dared defy Frederick of Prussia at the head of a regiment of soldiers."

THE following story about the Archduchess Valerie of Austria is told by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Morning Post*. A short time ago a thirteen-year-old schoolboy was summoned home from his boarding-school at Linz to attend his father's funeral in Vienna. The lad was without traveling companions, and while waiting on the platform at Linz began to cry bitterly. His distress was noticed by a lady in a first-class compartment, who summoned the guard and had the boy brought to her. She paid his excess fare for traveling first class, and devoted herself to the task of comforting him and relieving the tedium of the long journey to Vienna, telling him that she too had suffered much from the loss of a parent who had died suddenly and unexpectedly in a foreign land. The schoolboy was not a little astonished at the end of the journey to learn that the kind-hearted lady was the Archduchess Valerie, daughter of the emperor.

IN Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," recently published, there is a good story about Thomas Carlyle and his friend Allingham, the poet and essayist, whom Mr. McCarthy describes as one of the gentlest of men. One thing that would never have occurred to any of his friends as possible was the chance of his taking on himself to dispute with Carlyle. But once when Carlyle was denouncing an English statesman, he gently urged that something might be said on the other side. "Eh, William Allingham," Carlyle broke forth, "you're just about the most disputatious man I ever met. Eh! man, when you're in one of your humors you'd just dispute about anything." It was the fable of the wolf and the lamb over again.

MAJOR MARCHAND, whom rival factions are combining to exalt into the hero of the hour in France, was born at Thoissey, a village on the edge of the district where the Mâcon wine is grown, says the London *Chronicle*. His father, a grizzled, bony little man of sixty-five, still plies his humble trade as a carpenter, and makes a decent living, for the country around is fairly prosperous. The major is the eldest of four sons, all of whom have left home to seek their fortunes abroad. One died as a non-commissioned officer in the Sudan, and another is employed as a civilian in Africa, while the youngest hopes to become an engineer in the navy.

AN amusing story concerning the great Bohemian poet and dramatist, Maurus Jokai, is told in the Glasgow *Herald*. His youthful drama, "Dalma," was performed in its author's presence at Pesth a few days ago, and the students, with true Continental enthusiasm, took the horses out of his carriage to drag the hero home. Arrived at the house, Jokai put his head out of the carriage window, declaring that he had left these premises more than three months, a fact which he had for some moments past been endeavoring to explain to them. Nothing therefore remained but for the students, with many a hearty laugh, to drag the carriage to the poet's new abode.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE has written a paper on "Stevenson's Relations with Children," in *Chambers's Journal*. In it he relates a story of his youthful days as narrated to himself by Stevenson. He was still a little fellow when in the summer holidays, after reading a number of detective novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road in an Edinburgh suburb. There he saw a deserted house, furnished, but without a caretaker. It struck young Stevenson that it would be a fine thing to break into this house, which he accordingly did, roaming from room to room, looking at books and pictures in great excitement, until he thought he heard a noise in the garden. Terror seized upon him as he imagined himself handcuffed and conveyed to prison just as the church folks were returning home. He burst out crying, then managed to creep out as he had come in.

DAVID B. HENDERSON, who will probably be the speaker of the next House of Representatives, once fired a rather hot shot, according to *The Argonaut*, at Holman of Indiana, whose savage opposition to any and all appropriation measures earned him the title of "watch-dog of the Treasury." Some years ago, when an appropriation for Holman's own district was up for consideration, the latter arose, and, departing from his usual custom, made a warm speech in its favor. The instant he sat down Henderson was on his feet. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "the member's address brings to mind Byron's lines:

"'"'Tis sweet to hear the honest "watch-dog's" bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.'"

THE Germans ever had the highest admiration and respect for Gallifet, and when the cavalry hero attended the German maneuvers one autumn in the eighties by special invitation of the old emperor, relates the London *Chronicle*, he was treated with the most exquisite courtesy and consideration. His majesty placed him on his right hand at table, and felt inclined to repeat (he remarked later) what Frederick the Great once said to the Austrian Marshal Daun on meeting him

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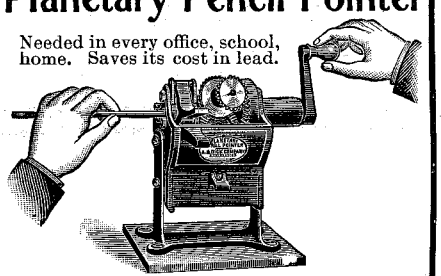

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after the seven-years' war. The marshal was for taking his place at table opposite the king, but Frederick exclaimed: "No, that will never do; come and sit beside me; I know only only too well what it is to have you on the other side,"

A WRITER in *Cassell's Magazine* tells a pretty story of Sardou. In his twenty-third or twenty-fourth year (the date was April, 1854) he had contrived to produce at the Odéon a comedy called the "Taverne des Étudiants." The author himself had named it simply "The Tavern." The manager of the theater, which is situated in the students' quarter of Paris, renamed it, with an eye to gain, "The Students' Tavern," whereupon the scholars, thinking themselves attacked, promptly damned the piece. Sardou's distress both of mind and body was now extreme, and he was presently laid low in his garret by a terrible attack of typhoid fever. On another floor of the house there was living a certain pretty Mlle. de Brécourt, who had sometimes met the unsuccessful interesting dramatist upon the stairs. Missing him, the young lady learned in what manner he was stricken, and mounting to the top story, she installed herself at his bedside. So good a nurse did Mlle. de Brécourt prove that Victorien was presently in courageous health again; and there is nothing to add except that the devoted nurse became, in a very short time, the not less devoted wife. Yes; there is something else to add, for his young wife, having saved his life, promptly placed in his hands the means of fortune. She it was who brought him under the notice of Déjazet, just as that great actress was founding a theater of her own. The encouragement and support of Déjazet awoke in Sardou the talent which was being stifled. She brought out in succession his "Candide" (the piece he had carried tremblingly to her), the "Premières Armes de Figaro" (his first distinct success), "M. Garat," and the "Près Saint-Gervais." Suffering was at an end, the empty purse began to fill, and nine years later Victorien Sardou was on the flood-tide of prosperity.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

What Did They Mean?—"And was your speech a success?" "Well, when I sat down they said it was the best thing I had ever done."—*Judy.*

No Case on Record.—"Brooks," asked Rivers, "do you know what will cure a wart?" "I never heard of a wart being sick," said Brooks, without looking up from his writing.—*Chicago Record.*

One of Many.—"You are not very fond of surf-bathing, are you?" asked her friend. "Not very," replied the girl in the bathing-suit. "My affection for salt water is merely platonic."—*Puck.*

Frightful.—UNEASY PASSENGER (on an ocean steamship): "Doesn't the vessel tip frightfully."

DIGNIFIED STEWARD: "The vessel, mum, is trying to set a good example to the passengers."—*Tit-Bits.*

Bright Future.—MAY: "I shouldn't think you'd be feeling so gay after quarreling with Jack last night."

MADGE: "But just think of making up again!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

How to Do It.—The only way to enjoy a Georgia watermelon is to scoop out the heart with the hands, fetch a swipe or two across the mouth, and let the juice trickle down your neck and arms.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Her Diagnosis.—"Yes," said the pale woman, "my husband keeps grumbling day after day about the way things are going." "What makes him?" "He says it's patriotism. But between you and me, I think it's rheumatism."—*Washington Star.*

No More to be Said.—MAMMA: "Susie, what do you mean by all this noise? See how quiet Willie is."

SUSIE: "Of course he's quiet, ma—that's our game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you."—*Tit-Bits.*

After Patrick Henry.—HENPEKT: "Emily, these biscuits aren't the kind that——"

MRS. HENPEKT (glaring): "Go ahead, Henry; go on!"

HENPEKT: "That I used to get down in Cuba in the war."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Free Coinage.—TROTTING THOMAS: "I wish I could turn myself into a rumor for a few moments."

WALKING WILLIAM: "What for?"

T. T.: "Why they say rumor gains currency."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Last Laugh.—BURGLAR (taking watch from vest): "Ha, ha! excuse me for taking up your time."

SCRIBBLER: "Oh, that's all right—the watch only cost a dollar, and I will get two dollars for the joke. Ha, ha, ha!"—*Judge.*

Theory and Practise.—KIND LADY: "If you did not drink liquor, you would have more to eat."

TRAMP: "Oh, no, mum; no indeed, mum; it's just the other way. If the barkeeper didn't see us buying a drink once in a while we'd soon starve."—*New York Weekly.*

Appreciated.—WATTS: "Did you see that story about an arrowhead being brought up from a dept of more than 1,500 feet underground?"

POTTS: "Yes. Strikes me the fellow that shot it that deep into the earth must have been a pretty good man in his time."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Auf Wiedersehen.—After the high-church wedding, the fashionable bride and groom shook hands. "Shall we meet again?" she asked, trying to seem interested. "Yes, there's ladies' day at the club, you know," he answered, smiling, for it would be impolite to act bored.—*Detroit Journal.*

The Old Trouble.—"I would like to know," said the gruff old father to the young man who had been calling with considerable frequency, "whether you are going to marry my daughter?" "So would I," answered the diffident young man. "Would you mind asking her?"—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Side Lights on History.—"Do I want the earth?" echoed Alexander the Great. "I should say I do. I want all the earths there are!" "But, my master," urged one of his confidential advisers, "you couldn't display them to any advantage.

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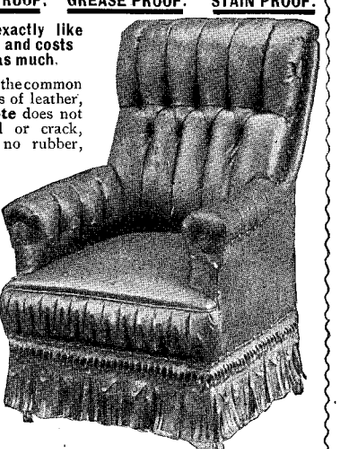

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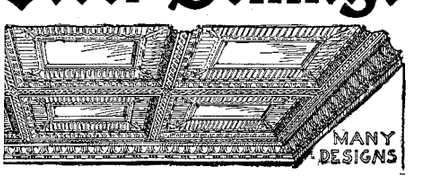

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You haven't the space." It was then that Alexander wept.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Feminine Victim.—MR. LINGERER: "I must tell you about the dream I had last night; it was an awfully pleasant one."

MISS WEARY (indifferently): "Indeed!"

MR. LINGERER: "Yes. I dreamed that I was hundreds of miles away from here."

MISS WEARY (with enthusiasm): "Oh, how delightful."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Main Question.—A funny incident happened during a performance of "Macbeth" in Dublin. In the sleep-walking scene, when the nurse and doctor appeared on the stage together and confabulate with one another, a loud voice suddenly called out from the gallery, causing a roar of laughter in the middle of a most serious scene: "Well, doctor! Is it a boy or a girl?"—*Tid-Bits.*

Sold.—Her dilating eyes left no doubt that she was deeply horrified. "What dreadful people!" she cried. "The Orientals, I mean! They actually sell wives in department stores, I read here!" "Well, we can't brag much!" protested the man, her husband, speaking in general terms, it is true, but glaring fixedly at the 80-cent rocking-chair she had that day paid $2.50 for at a bargain scramble.—*Detroit Journal.*

Practising Medicine.—"Doctor," sighed the fat man, "I guess it's no use. I've tried everything you've prescribed and grown fleshier all the time. Your latest recommendation was to ride horseback. I've done so faithfully for a month, but I've taken on eighteen pounds and the horse has lost 160." "Ah! there's a scientific suggestion," said the elated doctor. "Try letting the horse ride you for a while."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Girls Never Understand.—"I don't see," said Flossie, throwing a torpedo on the ground with a bang, "how they manage to blow up a big ship with one of these things." "Oh, you girls can't expect to understand about such thing," said Tommy, in a superior manner. "Of course the torpedoes they use are about a hundred times as big, and they use a derrick to lift them and drop them on the ship."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Fable.—Once upon a time some Parties offered to sell a Farmer a tin box for $500. "But it contains only sawdust!" protested the Farmer, who took seven daily papers. "Yes," replied the Parties, smiling patiently, "but with a sucker being born every minute, there's going to be a great demand for sawdust. There's bound to be a bulge in sawdust sooner or later." The Farmer was much struck with this theory, and bought the box, mortgaging his farm to raise the money. This fable teaches that with the common people becoming so exceedingly intelligent, as they now are, methods of doing business with them will have to be revolutionized.—*Detroit Journal.*

Current Events.

Monday, July 24.

—More **mob violence, bloodshed,** and intense excitement marked the efforts to operate the trolley lines in **Cleveland,** Ohio. A **car** was **wrecked** by an explosion, injuring several persons. A **boy** was shot and **killed** by a non-Union car conductor, and the police charged repeatedly upon the street mobs. All the Cleveland militia are under arms.

—The **reciprocity treaty** between the **United States** and **France** was signed at Washington.

—The **Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer,** the noted Universalist writer and educator, aged ninety-five years, died in Boston.

—The twenty-one strikers arrested in Brooklyn for wrecking the elevated railroad pillars with dynamite were discharged.

—Between 5,000 and 7,000 coat-makers in New York struck.

—About 200 Postal Telegraph messenger boys in New York went on a strike.

—By an **explosion of gas** in a Pennsylvania mine, **four men** lost their lives.

—General Wood reports that he has the **yellow-fever** situation **under control at Santiago.**

—The final act embodying the declaration of the **Peace Conference** at The Hague has been made public, for the approval of the respective governments.

—The rumor that President Krüger, of the South African Republic, has resigned, is denied.

—Reports of a **Chinese-Japanese alliance** are taking a definite form.

Tuesday, July 25.

—Gen. **Joseph Wheeler sails** on the transport *Tartar* from San Francisco **for Manila.**

—The state **militia** to the number of a thousand or more, with the adjutant-general of Ohio in command, have supplemented the **troops** at **Cleveland, to suppress disorder** growing out of the trolley strike.

—At the meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary **Alger** made his **farewell,** and his successor, **Mr. Root, was** formally **presented.**

—The messenger boys on strike in Cincinnati were joined by the newsboys, and scenes of great disorder prevailed.

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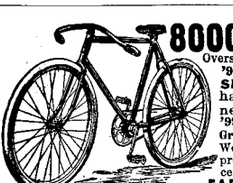

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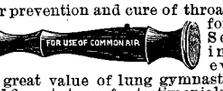

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—The **funeral of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll** was held at his home at Dobbs' Ferry on the Hudson.

—**Opposition** is arising **in France to the** ratification of the **commercial treaty** with this country.

Wednesday, July 26.

—Comparative **order** is restored **in Cleveland.** Cars are being run on nearly all the lines.

—Four hundred striking bricklayers in Buffalo return to work, the company granting part of their demands.

—The 600 employees of the Pingree & Smith shoe factory, of Detroit, return to work, the company gaining a victory over the union.

—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington for Lake Champlain.

—The **demand for iron and steel** is so great that a practical **famine in pig iron** is reported from many parts of the country.

—Captain Dreyfus is said to be seriously ill with fever.

—**Gen. Ulises Heureaux,** President of the Dominican Republic, was **assassinated** at Moca, Santa Domingo, by Ramon Caceros, who escaped.

Thursday, July 27.

—Brigadier-General Hall, with 1,000 men, has **captured Calamba,** a town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay. Our force lost **four killed** and **twelve wounded;** the Filipinos left three dead and twelve were captured.

—The transports *Ohio*, *Newport*, and *Tacoma* sail from San Francisco for Manila.

—Two thousand brickmakers struck in Chicago.

Friday, July 28.

—The **cruiser New Orleans** and the **gunboat Machias** were ordered **to San Domingo** to protect American interests there, in case of trouble following the assassination of President Heureaux.

—Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, arrived at San Francisco.

—The **Populist Convention of Kentucky** nominated a full state ticket and indorsed Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, as presidential candidate.

—The **Ruskin cooperative colony**, of Ruskin, Tenn., sold its 1,700 acres and **ceased to exist.**

—The **volcanic eruptions** on the island of **Hawaii** continue with great violence.

Saturday, July 29.

—Rapid progress in filling up the **new volunteer regiments** is reported at the War Department.

—**Captain C. F. Goodrich** has been assigned to command the battleship **Iowa**, which is at San Francisco.

—**Ten Eyck** won the amateur single-scull **rowing championship** at Boston.

—The **final sitting** of the **peace conference** was held at The Hague.

—The **insurgents of San Domingo** are awaiting the arrival of their leader, to begin active operations.

—**General Guzman Blanco,** ex-president of Venezuela, **died** in Paris.

Sunday, July 30.

—The **report of the Samoan commission** is made public, recommending a new form of government for the island.

—An accident on the Erie road, near Lackawaxen, caused the **death of an engineer and fireman** and **injured twenty-seven** persons.

—**Secretary McAneny,** of the Civil Service Reform League, **replies to Secretary Gage's defense** of the President's civil service order.

—Two balloonists cross the English Channel, reaching an altitude of 12,000 feet.

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CHESS.

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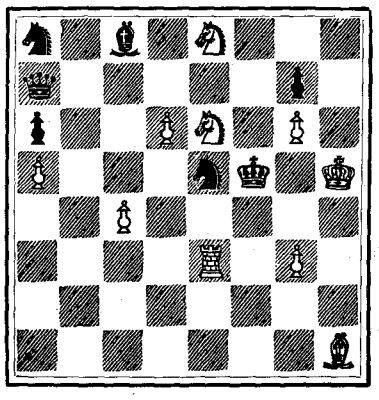
Problem 402.

BY J. PECH, PRAGUE.

A PRIZE-WINNER.

Black—Seven Pieces.



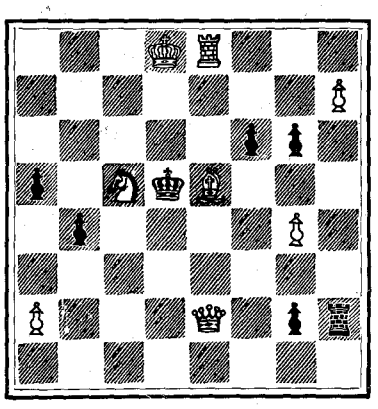
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 403.

BY J. JESPERSEN, SVENDBORG.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 396.

Key-move, Q—Kt 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; C. F. McMullan, Madison, Va.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; O. A. Rice, Chicago; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; D. E. Horn, Branford, Fla.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; "Merope," Cincinnati; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. F. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

Comments: "Very good"—M. W. H.; "Still another Queen-massacre"—I. W. B; "Might pass muster as first-class"—F. H. J.; "Good and easy"—F. S. F.; "A pretty game little fellow"—R. M. C.; "A dandy. Better than 394"—L. A. L. M.; "Pretty but not difficult"—H. W. F.

No. 397.

1. Kt—B 4 / K P x R	2. Kt—Q 3 / Any	3. B—Kt 2, mate
1. ..... / Kt P x R	2. Kt—Q 3 / P x Kt	3. R—R 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—R 3	2. R—R 3 / R x R	3. Kt—K 2, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. R x K P, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., F. S. F., R. M. C., C. R. O., L. A. L. M., J. G. L., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., F. M. M.

Comments: "Difficult but rather defective"—I. W. B.; "Solution depends on second move, which is exceedingly intricate"—F. H. J.; "Quite difficult"—F. S. F.; "Very difficult"—R. M. C.; "Deep and difficult"—C. R. O.; "Very fine and difficult"—L. A. L. M.; "First-prize well won"—J. G. L.

The reason that so few got this problem is that so many selected Q—K 5 as the key-move. One of our solvers writes: "After 1, Q—K 5, I can see no way by which Black can avert 2, R x P (K 5) dis. ch., and Kt—B 4, mate." The reply to Q—K 5 is R—R 4. If 2, R x P ch, then R x Q, etc.

R. M. C., and Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee, got 394 and 395; L. A. L. M., 395; C. E. L., and H. A. H., and Dr. C. S. M., 394; E. C. Harrison, San Francisco, 392 and 393.

Roasting Pillsbury.

The Washington *Post* declares that our champion "deserves, and will receive, no sympathy whatever" for losing first prize in the London Tournament. "It was his own fault," etc. His countrymen expected him to take first," etc. To this the Norfolk *Landmark* felicitously replies:

"That is right. If an American enters any sort of contest with a foreigner, he must win or be disgraced. It is true that Lasker, who won the first prize at London, played a phenomenal game, lost only once outright; but that ought not to have disturbed Pillsbury. Pillsbury ought to have risen to the occasion and won every game he played. The American people have no patience with the man who loses, and they make haste to dispose him from their graces. . . . Know all men by these presents: No such thing as a second prize is worthy of consideration in the United States of America. We feel that we are in a position to take everything now, and have just started out to acquire the earth, beginning with the Philippines. It is a pity that our so-called Champion Chess-player can not get the best of a measly Hungarian or Russian. The thing is a shame and is not to be tolerated. Pillsbury should be branded with a red-hot iron, hung by the thumbs for a week, and then shot. . . . *Conspuez* Pillsbury! Out with him!! *A bas le traitre!!!*"

Lasker and Janowski.

The latest item of interest in the Chess-world is Janowski's desire to play Lasker a match for £400 a side and the Championship of the World. The French expert is anxious to have this settled early in 1900, and will play anywhere except in London. His objections to the British metropolis are not given. It is the general opinion of Chess-students that Lasker is much stronger than Janowski; but the latter has been playing very fine Chess and improving right along, so that a match between these masters would be productive of some very fine games.

"The American Chess Magazine."

The only magazine in America devoted to Chess begins its third volume with the July number which has just been received. We congratulate American Chess enthusiasts over the fact that Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., assumes the editorship, for under his able management we have every reason to believe that we will have a first-class publication. This number is interesting and instructive, and gives promise that the good work will continue. We have advised our readers to subscribe for this magazine, because it was American, and especially because we hoped and believed that it would be helpful to those interested in Chess. It seemed to us at one time that the A. C. M. was fated to go the way of experimental periodicals, but we are hopeful now that it will continue as good as this number, and that it will receive ample support, so that it can increase its worth and influence.

Games from the London Tourney.

LASKER RETURNS THE COMPLIMENT.

The only game Lasker lost was his first with Blackburne. The second time he played the English champion, he wasn't caught napping, as the following game shows:

	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		BLACKBURNE. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23	B—R 2	Q—Q 2
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	24	Q—Kt 3	P—B 5
3	P—K 3	P—K 3	25	Q—Q 3	P—K 4
4	B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	26	P—B 4	P x B P
5	Q Kt—Q 2	B—Q 3	27	Kt x P	P—K 5 (c)
6	P—K 4	P x P	28	Q—B sq (d)	Kt x Kt
7	Kt x P	P—Q Kt 3	29	R x Kt	R—Kt sq
8	Castles	B—Kt 2	30	R—B 2	K—R sq
9	Kt x B ch	P x Kt	31	K R—B sq	Q—Kt 5
10	R—K sq	Castles	32	P—B 3 (e)	Q x R P
11	B—K Kt 5	Q—B 2	33	P x P	R x K P
12	P—B 3	K R—K sq	34	R—B 8 ch	R x R
13	B—Kt 5 (a)	B—B 3	35	R x R ch	K—R 2
14	B x B	Q x B	36	Q—Kt sq	Kt—B 3
15	Q—Q 3	P—K R 3	37	P—Q 5 (f)	P—Kt 3
16	B—R 4	Q R—B sq	38	R—B 7 ch	K—R sq
17	Q R—Q sq	Kt—Q 4	39	R-B sq (g)	R—K 7
18	B—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 4	40	K-R sq (h)	Kt—Kt 5
19	Kt—Q 2	Q Kt—Kt 3	41	R—B 8 ch	K—Kt 2
20	P—Q R 3 (b)	P—Q R 4	42	R—B 7 ch	K—B 3
21	R—Q B sq	P—R 5		Resigns.	
22	P—R 4	P—B 4			

Notes from The Evening Post.

(a) The exchange of Bishops, challenged herewith, is not at all to our liking. The K B could have been used to better advantage.

(b) Tantamount to wrecking the Queen's wing. This move may have been necessary, but the cure seems worse than the evil.

(c) A beautiful and well-calculated rejoinder!

(d) If 28, R x P, then Kt x Kt; 29, R x R ch, Q x R, and White can not retake the Kt because of Q—K 8 ch. Or, 29, R x Kt, R (K sq) x R; 30, Q x R (if R x R ch, Q retakes, threatening mate), R x R; 31, Q x Kt ch, Q—B 2, remaining exchange ahead. If, however, 28, Kt x Kt, then P x Q; 29, Kt x Q, P—Q 7, and wins.

(e) After 32, P—K Kt 3, P—B 6, White's Bishop would be shelved for good.

(f) If R—K 8, then P—Q 4, which White prevents with his last move, threatening also R—B 4.

(g) Nothing would be gained by continued checking at B 8 and 7, as the King crossing over would ultimately attack the Rook, which then must return to the first rank to guard against R—K 8 ch.

AN EASY ONE FOR PILLSBURY.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

	BIRD. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*		BIRD. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	P x Kt	Q—R 2
2	P—K B 4	P—Q 4	16	Q—K 2	R—Q sq
3	P x P	P—K 5	17	B—Q 2	B—K Kt 5
4	B—Kt 5 ch	P—B 3	18	Q—B 2	R x B
5	P x P	P x P	19	Q x R	B x K P
6	B—B 4	Kt—B 3	20	Q—Kt 2	Q—Q 5
7	Q—K 2	B—Q B 4	21	B—K 2	B—Q 7 ch
8	Kt—Q B 3	Castles	22	K—B sq	Kt—Q 4
9	Q—B sq	Q—K 2	23	B x B	Kt—K 6 ch
10	Kt—Q sq	P—Q R 4	24	K—B 2	Kt x P dis ch
11	Kt—K 3	Kt—R 3	25	K—B sq	Kt—K 6 ch
12	P—Q R 3	Kt—B 2	26	K—B 2	Kt x B ch
13	P-K Kt 3	Q Kt—Q 4	27	K—K 2	Q—Q 6 ch
14	P—K R 4	Kt x Kt		Resigns.	

The Westminster Gazette in commenting on this game says: "Bird played a favorite variation of his own, with which he might have been successful against inferior opponents, but Pillsbury demolished it mercilessly in a few moves. It shows the lucid grasp of the situation and thorough judgment of position of the American master."

Errata.

THE LONDON GAMES.

We are very sorry that there are so many typographical errors in the "Games from the London Tournament" that we have published. Special efforts will be made to have the rest of the games correct. The Lasker-Blackburne, Lasker-Lee, Lasker-Steinitz, Janowski-Pillsbury, Showalter-Maroczy, and Maroczy-Tschigorin games are free from blunders. In the Janowski-Schlechter game, Black's 14th should be P—B 4; in the Tschigorin-Pillsbury game, White's 21st should be P—Kt 3; in the Steinitz-Blackburne game, White's 6th should be B x P, Black's 21st Kt x R P, and White's 25th R—Q 4; in the Pillsbury-Lasker game, Black's 27th should be Q—R 4, and White's 32d R (Kt sq)—Kt 2.

Lasker May Come to America.

We are informed that the Manhattan Chess-Club, of New York City, is trying to make arrangements to induce the Champion to visit this country. His terms are rather high; but we hope that this will not stand in the way, as his coming to the United States would be of great advantage to Chess. If arrangements are made, it is understood that he will give exhibition games, meeting all comers, and will lecture on Chess.

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